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Revision to Expand Civil Service Asked

Strengthening of State system and elimination of noncompetitive exams advocated.

Complete reorganization of the State Civil Service Commission by establishment of a director to supplant the present three-member Commission as executive head of the Department, eliminations of noncompetitive examinations, and extension of civil service were proposed today by a special commission appointed to investigate Massachusetts Civil Service.

Headed by Senator Chester I. Skibinski, Republican of Chicopee, the commission proposed that the present chief examiner of the Department, James E. O'Neil, be appointed as the first director under the recommended set-up because he "has nearly 20 years' experience in the Department, and in our opinion no one is better qualified for the position."

Voters' Opinion Asked

Immediately upon receipt of a report in the House, the reorganization section was referred to the legislative Committee on State Administration, while the proposed changes in the law will be referred to the legislative Committee on Civil Service.

In addition, the commission recommended an expression of public opinion by the voters on continuation, revision, or abolition of the present veterans' preference in civil service.

A policy-forming board of five commissioners would be established. This commission would be appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Executive Council. It would appoint the director who would receive $7,500 a year. The Commissioners would receive $25 a day for each day of actual session. Their annual pay would not exceed $1,500.

The commission opposed establishment of definite educational standards as requirement for entrance to a Civil Service examination. It urged more equal opportunity for promotion in the civil service.

The proposals for reorganizing the Civil Service Commission are similar to those made by the special 1937 commission on taxation and public expenditures.

The present report sharply criticizes the acts of the present Commissioners, Thomas H. Green, and his two associate Commissioners, all of whom would be legislated out of office under this recommended reorganization.

Follows Trend

In recommending extension of civil service to include numerous positions not now covered, the commission pointed out that in many other states the civil service system includes many more Government positions.

Opposing educational requirements, the commission stated large numbers of persons without formal education, have equipped themselves through private study so that they are superior intellectually to persons with formal education. The commission held "such persons should not be excluded from the opportunity of entering the public servce."

Rather than take a definite stand on the veterans preference argument which will constitute one of the major issues of the present legislative session, the commission proposed a four-point public opinion vote.

The questions to be placed before the public would be:

1. Shall the present law be continued unchanged?
2. Shall the present 30 per cent preference be retained for disabled veterans and the able-bodied veterans' preference be cut from 30 per cent to 5 per cent?
3. Shall the disabled veterans be given 10 per cent preference and the able-bodied veterans 5 per cent?
4. Shall veterans' preference be eliminated?

Because of the widespread criticism arising from the noncompetitive examinations given during the last days of the Hurley Administration, the commission stated "the only way to restore the confidence of the people at large in the merit system in Massachusetts is to prohibit this practice."

The group sharply criticized the present practice of the Civil Service Commission of changing marks, "apparently without warrant." The group pointed to extreme cases in which marks were changed as much as 30 per cent.

Five of the seven members of the investigating commission signed the report. Mr. O'Neil did not sign the report as a member, because of the recommendation that he be the first director under the new set-up. Former Representative William E. Kirkpatrick (R), of Holyoke, also did not sign the report. There is some question whether he is eligible to sign because his election defeat eliminated him from legislative membership.

Mrs. Maria Gray Kimball of Boston, in a supplementary report, favored modification of veterans' preferences, establishment of educational requirements, and oral examinations.

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Joins Axis

Wide World

Count Stefan Csaky
Hungarian Foreign Minister

Hungary to Join Anti-Comintern 'Common Front'

BERLIN, Jan. 13 (AP)—The German Government announced today that Hungary had adhered to the anti-comintern pact, the principal written agreement joining the authoritarian governments of Germany, Italy, and Japan.

An official announcement said that Count Stephen Csaky, Hungarian Foreign Minister, had accepted the invitation of the German, Italian, and Japanese Ministers at Budapest to join their common front against the Communist International, which has headquarters in Moscow.

The Ministers called on Count Csaky this afternoon to inform him, their governments had taken notice of Hungary's readiness to participate in the pact and had empowered them to submit invitations.

Count Csaky replied that his government, with the approval of Regent Nicholas Horthy, had decided to join and therewith accepted.

[Count Csaky, who is scheduled to leave Budapest Monday for a two-day state visit to Berlin, also announced Hungary's intentions last night at a dinner of the Government Party of National Unity in the Hungarian Capital.]

Hopkins Gives Plans to Ban WPA Politics

Civil Service extension, strict Corrupt Practice Act urged as Senators delay action.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 — Strengthening of the Corrupt Practices Act and extension of civil service to all Works Progress Administration administrative officials are the means by which Harry L. Hopkins, Secretary of Commerce-designate, would end politics in relief.

The former WPA chief, on his third appearance in the Senate Commerce Committee's investigation of his fitness to fill his new post, described the question of political coercion in WPA as part of a "great and serious" problem of interference by local politicians in newly developed social welfare programs in the United States.

He said he doubted if it would have been possible for him to stop in advance the abuses in the last political campaign, uncovered by the Sheppard Investigating Committee.

Action Is Delayed

The Senate Committee agreed to wait until next Wednesday to decide whether it will recommend Mr. Hopkins' confirmation. Senator Josiah W. Bailey, Committee Chairman, explained the delay as necessary in order that members may have printed copies of the hearings before voting. The timing agreed upon will throw Mr. Hopkins' name before the Senate in the midst of debate on the new relief appropriations.

Senator Hiram Johnson (R) of California questioned Mr. Hopkins at length on his responsibility for political solicitations of WPA workers in Pennsylvania in the last campaign. "You as responsible head of WPA should have known what was going on," he insisted.

Mr. Hopkins, on the other hand, put the blame on local political leaders. "I personally have no sense of guilt," he told the committee.

Hatch Amendment

Asked whether he favored the Hatch amendment to make political coercion of WPA workers a criminal offense, Mr. Hopkins said he thought either the amendment or one like it should be passed. He termed its failure last session "a great mistake," explaining he was not consulted on it.

Mr. Hopkins revealed that he has consulted Democratic Senators on appointments of State WPA Administrators, ever since Congress specified that they must be confirmed by the Senate. "To that extent," he said in answer to questions from Senator Wallace H. White, Jr. (R) of Maine, "control over the man became not only mine but the Senators'."

More Civil Service

His instructions to State Administrators, Mr. Hopkins said, were to set up a "good staff." Whether or not they consulted members of Congress in appointments was their own responsibility, he said.

"I'd put them all under civil service except a very few people at the top concerned with policy," Mr Hopkins told the Committee.

Objection to leading people to believe that "relief offers a civil

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Six G. O. P. Governors Get Together

By a Staff Photographer

Lewis O. Barrows, Maine — **Raymond E. Baldwin**, Connecticut — **William H. Vanderbilt**, Rhode Island

George D. Aiken, Vermont — **Leverett Saltonstall**, Massachusetts — **Francis P. Murphy**, New Hampshire

Rome Talks Avoid Commitments

British Premier calls on Pope Pius — Students cheer London statesman on way to meeting.

VATICAN CITY, Jan. 13 (AP)—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, Britain's traveler for peace, paid his respects to Pius XI, Pope of peace, in a 30-minute private audience at the Vatican of the Roman Catholic Church today.

Driven into the Vatican courtyard in five Papal automobiles, preceded by two police motorcycles, the party was received by the Pope's secret chamberlains in gorgeous red-coated uniforms.

These functionaries accompanied the party, including Francis D'Arcy Osborne, British Minister to the Holy See, to the second floor of the Papal Palace, where Monsignor Mellor di Sant-Elia, Grandmaster of Ceremonies, awaited them.

He took them to the Pope's private audience chamber, which they entered just before noon. Mr. Chamberlain first talked with the Pontiff alone, and then members of his party were admitted to the chamber.

As he left the Pope's private library Mr. Chamberlain remarked to his aides that he was very pleased with the Pope's affable reception.

Cheered by Students

On the way to see the Pope the Premier got the lustiest greeting of his visit—a series of "Hip! Hip! Hooray!" cheers from 300 students for the priesthood from English and Canadian colleges.

They had special permission to shout the "Hip! Hip!" after the Swiss Guard presented arms. Drawn up in rows in one of the Palace rooms, their red sashes against black soutanes gave brilliant color to the scene.

The crowd outside the Vatican swelled to 2,000 before the Premier arrived. It stretched all the way down the right side of Saint Peter's Square, and along one wing of the Bernini Colonnade. The spectators included about 1,000 members of the British colony in Rome.

Diplomats credited the visit to the Pontiff with greater significance than previous courtesy calls by British statesmen because efforts in behalf of conciliation and peace have been cardinal points of Pope Pius' declarations.

Mr. Chamberlain's conformance with tradition that heads of governments visiting Rome shall also pay respects to the Pope was in contrast to Chancellor Adolf Hitler, who did not go to the Vatican on his visit to Rome last spring.

Talk With Papal Secretary

After taking leave of the Pope, the British party went to the palatially furnished office of Cardinal Pacelli where Mr. Chamberlain first had a private talk with the Papal Secretary of State and then presented other members of the party.

These included Maurice Ingram, Chief of the British Foreign Office's Department of Southern European affairs, and the private secretaries of Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Halifax.

Monsignor William Godfrey, new apostolic delegate to London—the Pope's first representative there since the days of Henry VIII—accompanied Mr. Chamberlain and acted as his interpreter.

The company left the Vatican at 1 p. m. in Papal cars for the British Legation to the Holy See, where Cardinal Pacelli and several other officials arranged to join them for luncheon.

Peace Step Hailed By Vatican Paper

By the Associated Press

Rome, Jan. 13

The Vatican newspaper, L'Osservatore Romano, commenting on Prime Minister Chamberlain's visit to Rome, described his appeasement policy as proposing "eternal solidarity of peoples, as a guaranty of peace, common elevation and general progress."

British and Italian views defined on questions at issue on Spain and in the Mediterranean.

By Demaree Bess
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Jan. 13—The Anglo-Italian talks have ended on what is best described as a "negatively satisfactory note," coming without any news of compromising concessions or commitments, but also without any positive progress toward a real solution of the Mediterranean problems that still overshadow the European outlook.

Although widely divergent interpretations are placed here on the laconic character of the official British and Italian comments on the conversations, the prevalent opinion appears to be that the communiqués accurately described what actually happened.

Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain and Premier Benito Mussolini fully and frankly outlined their respective positions on the chief outstanding problems, including Spain, Italy's claims in Tunisia, Djibouti, and the Suez Canal, as well as Anglo-Italian and Franco-Italian relations generally.

Regarding the Spanish question which occupied the central point in the conversations, it is reliably understood that Signor Mussolini believes this question will soon settle itself by Gen. Francisco Franco's victory. The Duce therefore is not in a mood to discuss a possible truce unless or until the present Insurgent offensive fails. But Anglo-Italian views on the Spanish question were fully clarified in the conversations and if negotiations should become acceptable later the Rome discussions will possibly bear fruit.

Mr. Chamberlain received today the American and French Ambassadors who were fully informed concerning the discussions. In view of the American Government's particular interest in the scheme for settling Jewish refugees which Ambassador William Phillips already had discussed with Signor Mussolini, this is considered significant. Mr. Chamberlain admittedly pursued discus-

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This Changing World

Conference in Rome—Mussolini Plays With the Hare and Hunts With the Hounds as Best Way of Serving Italy's Interests — The Axis Examined

By H. B. Elliston

Premier Chamberlain may come back from Rome with an understanding or nothing at all, but I dare say he will feel that the Rome-Berlin Axis is not as binding as it looks, nor as exclusive.

No tie in Italy's diplomatic history, as a matter of fact, has ever been the kind that binds. This knowledge has given rise to a saying in Europe that Italian duplicity is a guaranty of European peace. No country has a monopoly of duplicity in international affairs; indeed, there seems to have been a free traffic in duplicity since world law and order broke down. And, as it happens, this particular saying at Italy's expense has an unfair background. It came from the World War. Italy was a partner in the Triple Alliance, the other members being Germany and Austro-Hungary; but, when war came, Italy switched over to the other side. What isn't generally known is that in joining the Alliance in the first place Italy specified that she must be counted out in case of conflict with Britain.

Under Il Duce, Italian policy has been just as resilient. Early in 1934, I recall, Mussolini said to a journalist friend of mine "Hitler is trying to do in five minutes what it took me five years to accomplish." He had the lofty tone of an old master while he was saying it. But before the year was out he was courting his pupil assiduously. In the following year he had a change of heart, and made up to M. Laval in France. In 1936 there were negotiations with Britain, to be succeeded by a strong Germanophil policy, which lasted through Munich.

* * *

Of the part that Mussolini played in the great crisis of last year, the historian must write. As yet we have only what Walt Whitman used to call "faint hints and indirections." But these show full well that Mussolini was careful not to be left on one side or the other when events seemed to point to war.

Hamilton Fish Armstrong, in a 90-page article in Foreign Affairs (to which important article all students of, not authorities upon, the period are commended) says that till the Nuremberg speech a fortnight before the Munich Settlement "inner circles in both camps had put down Italy as potentially a neutral." Italy's history and policy make this a reasonable assumption. A layman would have come to it. But, continues Mr. Armstrong, Mussolini came to the conclusion after Nuremberg that there wouldn't be a war. This was the reason, apparently, that he acted the bellicose stooge to Hitler's saber-rattling.

The reason given by Mr. Armstrong lies in the different attitudes which the parties adopted after Nuremberg. Mussolini is probably the shrewdest observer in Europe. He knows that it takes two to make a quarrel. And he saw, as Mr. Armstrong reports, Hitler taking a strong stand at Nuremberg and England and France a weak one. It seemed to him, therefore, that there wouldn't be war.

In other words, he could get off the fence, rend the heavens with war-talk, and call the democracies "cowards," without any hap to the Italian skin; and cash in on the victory without any more outlay than steam. This was all strictly according to Machiavelli.

* * *

At the same time the Duce kept his weather eye open in case somebody upset the applecart. Somebody did. Alfred Duff Cooper, who as First Lord of the British Admiralty mobilized the British fleet. Then Mussolini, the peacemaker, seems to have got busy, either on his own or at Mr. Chamberlain's, or President Roosevelt's solicitation. The realist in Mussolini compelled such action. For Italy's long boot encased in an easily closed sea makes Italy the most vulnerable country in the world to naval attack and blockade. Mussolini, consequently, arranged the meeting at Munich, and came back to Rome more fervently cheered than ever before.

But he hasn't yet collected from Hitler. Whether he got any promises on the train ride to Munich remains for 1939 to reveal. Mussolini, however, is not the man to rely on them. And, even if he got help in north Africa from Berlin, he cannot be at all comfortable with the senior partner of the axis behind him lumbering south and east. Time was when Italy sent an army north to keep a free Austria as a buffer state between the Fascist powers. Now Berlin squats on the Brenner. Italy has dreams on the north shore of the Mediterranean as well as the south. But, in order to realize them, it might now run full tilt into the Teutonic juggernaut.

In short, the axis is a mariage de convenance, and the road to Rome which Chamberlain has taken is likely to be a two-way route as long as Britain maintains its present equipment as a Mediterranean power.

Business Shows Hope in Calendars Of Smart Line and Glowing Color

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Business must be better; for the calendars are rolling in.

While zig-zag lines may be needed to convince persons of statistical habit that economic trends are upward, a simpler indication is the number and quality of advertising calendars one receives. In slack years, these pleasant reminders tend to become scarce; but as times improve, the crop grows abundant once more.

When business fell off in the early '30's, advertising calendars almost disappeared here. People were known to go out and buy something they could put on their walls in order to tell the date. At best, such purchased calendars were plain, utilitarian things.

But the last few years has seen a change for the better, and this year marks a return to the best traditions of the prosperous past. Streamlined trains, interpreted by artists, thunder through the night past cozy lighted farm houses. Multiple-engined airplanes zoom through blue skies. Beautiful distant lands beckon. Thus we know that the transportation companies are thinking of us. If other lines of business incline to the more practical, it cannot be said that their calendars are not elegant; many are littered in thick gold.

The calendar girl with her flashing white teeth seems to have gone out of style, but no one can say that the 1939 calendars are not up to the old standard. A new high appears to have been reached in the quality of the functional part of the offering. Most of the calendars show on the same sheet not only the current month but the one past and the one just ahead—ult. and prox., as the old-fashioned business letters used to say.

Truly, 1939 is a year of splendid calendars. And what statistician would deny that this is an index of better times?

Many Young Russians See First Bananas

By the Associated Press

Moscow, Jan. 13

Bananas were sold on the streets of Moscow today for the first time since the World War. Thousands of young people who never had seen a banana lingered to marvel at the exotic fruit. They stood in line to buy samples at 7½ rubles a pound—about $1.50 at the official exchange rate.

The only bananas available previously in Moscow were those imported by embassies and legations. The bananas came in a 150,000-pound shipment from Colombia.

N. E. States Back Vermont Against U. S. 'Land Grab'

Six G. O. P. Governors at Boston conference join Aiken in protest of flood control land seizure—Resolution to President declares resources belong to people of states and must be protected.

By John L. Blackman
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Governors of the six New England States today presented a united front to the Federal Government in opposition to Federal control of their natural resources.

At a conference in the Massachusetts State House, the Governors of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire and Rhode Island gave their moral support to Gov. George D. Aiken, of Vermont, in his battle to prevent the Federal Government from taking lands in Vermont without the State's consent.

While not pledging any financial aid to Vermont in its contemplated legal battle over proposed flood-control and power dams, the Executives, solidly Republican for the first time in eight years, backed the States' rights principle in a resolution to be sent to President Roosevelt and Secretary of War Harry H. Woodring.

The resolution read:

We urge the Federal Government to co-operate immediately with the New England States to accomplish flood control without demanding the complete surrender to the Federal Government of basic rights which belong to the people in the States.

We believe that the natural resources of all the States belong to the people therein and that they should not be taken away without the consent of the States, acting through the duly chosen representatives of the people.

Join Also on Other Issues

The Governors who joined Governor Aiken in the appeal to the President were Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts, Raymond E. Baldwin of Connecticut, Lewis O. Barrows of Maine, Francis P. Murphy of New Hampshire and William H. Vanderbilt of Rhode Island.

In addition to taking a united stand on control of natural resources, the Governors took steps for joint activity in bringing new industries to the section and in advertising the region at the New York World's Fair.

They also set up a permanent organization for future co-operation virtually constituting the six Republican States a bloc in respect to regional and national questions. The Executives elected Mr. Saltonstall their Chairman and Mr. Murphy their Vice-Chairman, and voted to meet again at Boston Jan. 27 to discuss further the questions considered today.

The solid support given Governor Aiken was expected to be of considerable value in his effort to secure Congressional repeal of provisions in the 1938 Federal flood control act which gave the Federal Government the right to take land for flood control without the consent of the States.

To aid in his contemplated battle in Federal Courts for an injunction to prevent the War Department from actually seizing Vermont land under the 1938 statute, without the State's consent, the Governor obtained a fund of $67,500 from the Vermont Legislature yesterday.

Had Rushed Approval

That body had rushed approval of his plans and the $67,500 defense fund under suspension of the rules, so that he might announce their support at the meeting in the Massachusetts State House today.

The meeting, called by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, of Massachusetts, after a talk with Governor Aiken, was attended by all six of the Executives. It was the first New England Gubernatorial meeting in eight years that has been exclusively Republican.

The action of Governor Saltonstall in voting for the flood control resolution occasioned a little surprise. Apparently, the other Executives succeeded in stiffening his attitude regarding Federal seizure of natural resources.

In his inaugural address last week, Governor Saltonstall had taken an indirect poke at the States' rights stands of Governors Aiken and Murphy. At that time, he said:

A Federal Responsibility

"We all know that the responsibility for flood control is fundamentally one for the Federal Government. I recommend that the Commonwealth stop quibbling about power rights, water conservation, etc. I hope that the Federal Government will do likewise."

Revised plans of the War Department, approved by President Roosevelt last October, call for two flood control dams in Massachusetts, three in New Hampshire and one in Vermont, as protection for the Connecticut and Merrimack River Valleys. In addition, the War Department and Federal Power Commission recently decided to install penstocks in most of the dams, permitting their use later for generation of power.

Governor Aiken arrived in Boston after an all-night automobile ride from Montpelier, where he had conferred last night with transportation executives, State officials and Interstate Commerce attaches on railroad and motor truck regulation.

Insists on States' Consent

Questioned upon his arrival regarding yesterday's flood control action, he asserted that he had no quarrel with the Federal Government on the development of power, if it is done with State consent. Governor Aiken said that through the action of Congress in the clos-

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Hull Accepts Bid To Draw Up Plan For Lobby Probe

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (AP)—Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, accepted today an invitation by Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming to draft a legislative proposal for a congressional investigation of tariff lobbyists in Washington.

Noting a statement by the Secretary before the Senate Finance Committee that Washington "is swarming with sugar lobbyists who are hanging on our flanks to attack the trade agreement program," Senator O'Mahoney challenged Mr. Hull to prepare legislation which would provide for an investigation.

"Will you draft it?" Mr. Hull was asked by newsmen as he shook hands with the Senator after a heated session of questioning had been ended.

"Certainly," Mr. Hull replied. Senator O'Mahoney added assurance that it would be incorporated in a resolution introduced by 10 Senators calling for an investigation of the circumstances surrounding negotiations for a revision of the 1934 trade treaty with Cuba.

Barrage of Questions

Mr. Hull's statement about lobbyists, made in the course of his denials that there had been any secret agreement on a reduction of the tariff on Cuban sugar, touched off a barrage of angry statements and questions by Senators.

Senator Alva B. Adams (D) of Colorado said he knew of no sugar lobbyists in Washington. He maintained the only representatives here were sugar beet growers or sugar factory operators, who were invited to Washington for the State Department hearing on the Cuban agreement.

"So far as the section of the country I come from is concerned," Senator Adams declared in referring to Mr. Hull's charge, "that isn't an accurate statement."

Professional Lobbyists

Mr. Hull said he was speaking only of professional lobbyists whom he asserted "are attempting gradually to undermine and discredit this trade agreement program."

Denying the Department had made any commitments in advance of formal negotiations for the Cuban treaty, Mr. Hull said that under the procedure for drafting trade agreements "it would have been impossible" to do such a thing. Then he asserted "this town now is swarming with sugar lobbyists."

"I think it is only due the American people," he continued, "when our foreign trade is falling off, to know that the City is swarming with lobbyists who are hanging on our flanks to attack the trade agreement program.

Mr. Hull said he thought the State Department had "shown every consideration" for domestic sugar interests and at one point referred to a "$350,000,000 rake off" which he said domestic producers received "a few years ago."

Senator Objects

Senator Allen J. Ellender (D) of Louisiana said he did not believe Mr. Hull was "justified" in his statement about a "rake off."

Senator O'Mahoney, however, interrupted to say the Committee was digressing from the subject of the inquiry and Mr. Hull did not elaborate.

As to the Cuban agreement negotiations, the Secretary said: "The integrity of the procedure in regard to negotiations is just as unassailable as the integrity of the other 19 trade agreements that have been signed."

He added that only preliminary conversations were held with Col. Fulgencio Batista, Cuban Chief of Staff, when the latter visited here last fall, and that no agreement was reached.

Mr. Hull read a telegram from Colonel Batista in which the Cuban official expressed "profound surprise" at press reports that an agreemnt had been reached on the basis for negotiations.

Audience Kept Waiting Due to 'Twin Trouble'

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. (AP) — At 8:20 p. m. a man in evening clothes pushed his way through a rear door of the Minneapolis Auditorium and learned that a wrestling bout was being staged. Apparently embarrassed, he made a hasty exit.

Ten miles away, in the St. Paul Auditorium an audience waited 30 minutes for the start of a concert by Dimitri Metropoulos, conductor of the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra. Mr. Metropoulos admitted getting mixed up both as to auditoriums and cities.

Cincinnati Report Shows How City Can Spend Yet Cut Taxes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio—The 13-year-old story of this city's good government becomes news again with the City Manager's report for 1938 which reveals the city in such a strong financial position that it could sell its latest bond issue at the lowest interest rate on record and remain among the city of the 300,000 to 500,000 population group with the lowest adjusted tax rate. All of this too while regular services were maintained at a high point of efficiency and a sizable program of public works was carried out.

The year brought the completion of such major projects as a $9,000,000 parkway and thoroughfare, a $3,000,000 filtraton plant improvement at its water works, a new airport terminal along with a host of minor projects and important improvements in many other departments of the city, according to Col. C. O. Sherrill's report.

In addition to the completed filtration plant which nearly doubles the filtering capacity of the water works, flood protection projects for the water works have been started which will assure this city an unbroken supply of water in case of another major flood of even greater size than the 1937 record flood.

No One Has Lacked Food

The problem of relief for the needy, which was thrown entirely on the city's shoulders by the County since October, 1937, has been handled effectively with no one suffering from lack of food, with a minimum of unworthy receiving aid, and with every able-bodied adult working for the relief supplied, as far as possible, under the city's own work relief program that does not conflict with WPA or any Federal projects, the city manager reported.

Serious crimes have decreased in the past year while an important avenue of crime prevention—the correctional schools for boys and girls—long closed, have been reopened with the boys' school already accepting boys and the girls' school nearly ready.

"The city's financial condition continued during the year to make a record of soundness by rates of interest on bonds selling at less than 2 per cent," declared Colonel Sherrill, in his report. "Cincinnati's adjusted tax rate for 1938 continued to be the lowest in the United States among cities of 300,000 to 500,000 population. Not only was the tax rate for the year among the lowest of large cities, but on this relatively low rate Cincinnati was able to undertake numerous important improvements and to carry out a constructive program of benefit to our citizens in welfare and health.

Spending Up, Tax Down

"The improvement program for expenditures during the bond year 1938-39 included projects estimated to cost $9,876,100, of which the Federal Government's share was $3,339,100 and the City's share $6,538,000. Notwithstanding this major program the City Council found it possible to establish a tax rate for 1939 materially lower than that for 1938."

Touching on the relief problem, Colonel Sherrill said: "In the distribution of all relief, the welfare division proceeded on the policy that in families having able-bodied workers, it was socially desirable to provide work-relief. As a result, both city and county departments have benefitted through work done by an average of over 2,000 work relief employees. The projects consisted mainly of maintenance and improvements that could not be handled under WPA. At the same time care was taken to avoid displacing regular employees by work relief."

Although serious crime decreased in the past year the Colonel pointed out that Cincinnati was still above the national average. "Our police, however, are more active in making arrests and clearing offenses than police of most other cities."

Freedom Pavilion At Fair to Honor Pre-Hitler Reich

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 13—The cultural, natural scientific, and artistic contributions of pre-Nazi Germany to the world will be the theme of a Freedom Pavilion planned for the New York World's Fair, 1939, and sponsored by leading New York societies and leaders, it was announced here today.

Plans call for the raising of $225,000 by popular subscription for the erection of a pavilion tentatively modified along the lines of a Viennese café. The site of the exhibition has been donated by the Fair and it is held that widespread interest so far shown virtually guarantees fulfillment of the plan. At a meeting at the River Club Jan. 12, more than 60 civic leaders voted to form an executive committee to carry out the plan.

Dr. Frank Kingdon, President of the University of Newark and administrative head of the Provisional Organizing Committee, revealed that 19 subcommittees were at work preparing exhibits, much of whose material is in the hands of German exiles here and in Europe. Proceeds from the exhibit would go toward refugee relief, it was announced.

Curb on Propaganda

Herbert Bayard Swope, Former Executive Editor of The World, presided at the meeting. With the revelation that the exhibit would have a subtitle of "Germany Yesterday—Germany Tomorrow," Mr. Swope said there was no intention of stirring up hatred and that the pavilion would not be "propaganda of a direct nature." He added, however, that it would be "undeniable that it may carry some propaganda with it."

Alfred E. Smith, Former Governor of New York, sponsored the exhibit declaring "we should do anything we can to put the German people in the light in which they should be known."

"Anything we can do to exalt Germany in the past, in the situation it now finds itself in, is a favor to the rank and file of the German people," Mr. Smith added.

Further support came from Victor Ridder, Publisher of the German-Language Staats Zeitung und Herold and a recognized leader of German-Americans, who said support for the pavilion would be sought among all German-American societies except the German-American Nazi Bund.

Warning Issued

A warning, however, was voiced by Monsignor Michael J. Lavelle, representing the Roman Catholic Diocese of New York, against doing anything that "may cause trouble and get us into war." Monsignor Lavelle declared the program might be "loaded with dynamite."

It was revealed by Dr. Kingdon that the State Department allegedly had given approval to the project, thus apparently indicating that Washington does not believe grave international repercussions would result from a glorification of pre-Hitler Germany.

Besides depicting pre-Nazi contributions to civilization, the exhibit also will provide typically Viennese music at the cafe, while waitresses will be dressed in Viennese costumes. Works of German authors, such as Thomas Mann, Albert Einstein, Sigmund Freud, Erich Maria Remarque, and Stefan Zweig, now banned in Germany, will be exhibited.

Plans also call for lectures and concerts by such outstanding names as Lotte Lehman, Bruno Walter, Dorothy Thompson, Mr. Mann, and Max Reinhardt.

They Promote World Peace

Wide World

Mrs. Samuel Seabury
Of English-Speaking Union

Dr. James Rowland Angell
Newly-Installed President of Union

Mrs. Langdon P. Marvin
Chairman of the Union

Dr. Angell, former President of Yale University, assumed the presidency of the English-Speaking Union at a reception at the Union's headquarters in New York. He succeeds John W. Davis.

Hopkins on WPA Politics

(Continued from Page 1)

service career" was raised by Senator Francis T. Maloney (D) of Connecticut.

A belief that WPA has been overemphasized as a political force benefiting the Democratic Party was expressed by Senator James M. Mead (D) of New York, who said the Western Senator had admitted to him that a promise of higher WPA wages had been instrumental in his election.

"I think we can correct this situation of politics in relief," said the New York Senator, "but we can't do it by picking on Mr. Hopkins."

When one Democratic Senator tried to explain that much of the WPA set-up was handed down to Mr. Hopkins by a former administration, the latter refused to agree.

Defends His Action

"This examination," he told the committee, "is one of the most important things in my life and I don't want the record to show that I personally did not have dominant role in relief during the last five and a half years. Congress has given the President wide power. He assigned to me the responsibility for use of that power. Whether I have done the job well, is a matter of opinion. I think I have. Some people do not. But I am in no mood to pass the responsibility for my job along to other people."

Mr. Hopkins insisted that the political abuses in WPA are largely a picture of political pressure by outside politicians on our people. There is nobody in the United States that professional politicians like less than me," he declared.

"Where you've been derelict is in letting these things go on," Senator Johnson told him.

Reforms Sought In Juvenile Care

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—The North Carolina Legislature will be asked to prevent a recurrence of what happened last year, when 1,000 children under 16 were placed in county jails, by making adequate provision for caring for juvenile offenders elsewhere, said Miss Lily E. Mitchell, State Director of Child Welfare.

To accomplish this an oppropriation of $30,000 will be asked for the next biennium. Miss Mitchell points out that $15,000 a year is "sorely needed to allow the State to aid all the counties in caring adequately for wards of their juvenile courts."

She added that 38 counties are not included in present expenditures from a $7,500 state appropriation for boarding home care. A survey has shown, she points out, that 35 counties will require more than $36,000 combined state and county funds to care for 303 children eligible for the boarding home fund, through which the State and counties, jointly, share the expense of placing in private homes juvenile wards and other minors not eligible for aid to dependent children.

North Carolina Plans New Highway to Duke

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. C.—An office has been established here by a field party of the State Department of Highways and Public Works, preparatory to making surveys for the new super-boulevard to be built between this city, home of Duke University, and Chapel Hill, site of the University of North Carolina.

The highway, which will be multilaned, will cost an estimated $700,000, according to preliminary estimates. No route between the two points now is considered satisfactory, in view of their many curves and the ever-increasing volume of traffic, especially during athletic contests. When Duke played Pitt this fall, the attendance was well over 50,000, many coming from the vicinity of Chapel Hill and beyond, necessitating travel over the routes now in use but which have been termed inadequate.

Georgia Tomato Plants Flourish in New Jersey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Georgia farmers point with pride to records hung up by New Jersey tomato growers.

Manning S. Yeomans, State Entomologist, reported growers in New Jersey who raised 10 tons of tomatoes per acre used Georgia-started plants.

The Georgia plant growing industry sees solid trainloads of hardy tomato plants headed for northern farms. Georgia farmers claim that plants started in the field are in better demand than hothouse plants.

Façade Bears Name Of Autogiro Inventor

NEW YORK (AP)—The name of Juan de la Cierva, inventor of the autogiro, was inscribed Jan. 9 on the façade of the Daniel Guggenheim School of Aeronautics in commemoration of the 16th anniversary of the first successful autogiro flight.

In further perpetuation of Cierva's name, a $15,000 fellowship was established at the New York University College of Engineering.

The façade inscription was unveiled by Henry F. Guggenheim, Chairman of the School's Advisory Committee.

Mrs. Roosevelt For Anti-Lynch Law

WASHINGTON (AP)—Urging that the rights of minorities be observed, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt told the National Conference on Negro Problems Jan. 12 that she would like to see anti-lynching legislation passed.

As her audience of nearly 1,000 Negroes applauded, Mrs. Roosevelt also declared that "the right to work should know no color line" and suggested that the remedy, if work discrimination exists, would be in "better organization."

"Organization which knows no color line," she added.

And in a good labor organization, she said, workers must endeavor "to give better service as well as to get better treatment."

Throughout Mrs. Roosevelt's remarks, all in reply to questions from the audience, she stressed patience among minorities in their fight for equal rights and treatment.

The conference, which a few minutes earlier had heard Juanita J. Mitchell of New York City declare that "the treatment of minority groups in America is the test of this democracy," unanimously voted thanks to Mrs. Roosevelt after her talk.

The conference was sponsored by the National Youth Administration.

Colorado Probe Asked On Student Communism

PUEBLO, Colo. (AP)—Demands for a State investigation of possible Communistic activities among college students in Colorado followed a Pueblo widow's disclosure Jan. 13 her son helped organize a "student commune" before leaving a year ago to enlist in the Spanish Loyalist Army.

Allen Merrick, the son, was a junior at Colorado University when he and Clement Markert, a fellow honor student, left for Spain. Mr. Markert returned recently and said he believed Mr. Merrick had been killed by Insurgent forces.

Order Offered to Rowan

WASHINGTON (AP)—Representative Havenner (D.-Calif.) asked Congress to permit Maj. Andrew S. Rowan, U. S. A. retired, the man who "carried the message to Garcia," to accept the Order of Carlos Manuel de Cespedes from the Republic of Cuba.

Major Rowan, who is in San Francisco, cannot accept the honor without Congressional permission.

Europe Speeds Race in Air For Link to South America

LONDON, Jan. 13 (AP)—Plans for a British air service from London to South America have been temporarily abandoned because Gen. Francisco Franco refused to permit British Airways to fly over Spanish insurgent territory, it was learned here today.

There was no confirmation that negotiations had been broken off with General Franco, however. General Franco is linking the necessary flying permission with a demand for formal diplomatic recognition of his regime and the granting of belligerent rights.

CASABLANCA, French Morocco, Jan. 13 (AP)—Four great European powers are racing to extend their influence in South America by linking their capitals by air with those of Latin America.

The new rivalry between France and Great Britain on the one hand and Germany and Italy on the other to win the friendship of South American Republics has taken a new spurt as a result of increased European diplomatic tension.

An announcement of German plans to start a 46-hour mail service from Berlin to South America caused both French and British to speed work on their new links with the continent across the South Atlantic.

Two officials of Air France, which long dominated air mail service to South America left Paris for a final tour of the company's North African line before starting passenger service to Santiago, Chile.

British Service Plans

At the same time, Director Claude Gonnin of Air France's South American service, asserted the line's British Associate, British Airways, would be ready to start a fast air mail service from London to South America in June.

M. Gonnin is inspecting Air France's base at this North African converging point for services to South America.

He said British Airways would have the advantage of Air France's long experience on the South American run as well as the use of its airport and field equipment.

The Italian Ala Littoria line is expected to start a service to South America in the next two weeks with a special flight led by Bruno Mussolini, son of Premier Mussolini.

Italians Speed Plans

Italian technicians already have arrived at Dakar, French Senegal, where final preparations for the service virtually are complete.

M. Gonnin said Air France had little if anything to fear from the German Lufthansa service.

He explained that the French line had priority rights on the South American route, which had been recognized by the Germans.

Air France made the first choice of days of departure for its service which, M. Gonnin said, gave it an advantage over the other lines.

The United States air concern, Pan American Airways, operates today 11,000 miles of routes in South America which are paralleled for 7,552 miles by routes operated by Air France, Deutsche Lufthansa or K. L. M. (Royal Dutch Airlines).

Italy's and Great Britain's entrance into the South American air picture would make at least five competing services on the east coast of South America with possible extension to the west coast route which is where Pan American now operates freest of competition.

Foreign Subsidiaries

Pan American operates entirely from the air mail receipts and passenger revenue accruing to it from the United States Post Office and the various Latin American countries it serves. In contrast all the foreign services operate with outright subsidies, resort to price cutting, additional service and changed schedules in order to take away traffic.

Geographically the United States is closest to South America's west coast, while the Great Circle course (which is the route airplanes fly in a direct point-to-point service) is also shorter than the route from Europe to South America.

On the east coast services, however, the American air service has no geographical advantage on the European services which fly from the west coast of Africa over the comparatively short 1,800-mile jump across the South Atlantic to the tip of Brazil.

Amateur Needlework of the Nation Placed on Exhibition in New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 13—Amateur Needlework of Today, an organization founded by Mrs. W. W. Hoppin, who is Chairman of its Executive Committee, has its fourth national exhibition on today at W. and J. Sloane's Fifth Avenue shop, where it will continue through Jan. 21. Mrs. Kenneth P. Budd is Chairman of the New York Exhibition Committee. Proceeds from the admission charge will be given to the New York Association for the Blind, Lighthouse No. 1.

Twenty-one cities in the United States besides New York have contributed to this showing, which includes about 560 pieces. Although it is called a national exhibition, it is really international, for among the outstanding examples of needlework shown is an American Indian's head copied from a painting and embroidered by Miss Johanna Jensen of Copenhagen, and a house done by Mrs. Lionel Jacobs of Durban, Natal.

Nor is the collection as purely feminist as might be inferred. Three men, all from New York, are contributors. When Edward T. Schmidt, a nurse, chooses a bell-pull for his subject and puts into its colorful design 123,728 cross-stitches, he showed he was still on the job, thinking of summonses. A butler, Jacob Verschuuv, on the contrary, thought of leisure, and shows two cushions and a chairback, while an advertising man turned ornithologist and copied with his needle eight illustrations from Audubon's Bird's of America.

Probably the most elaborate work is inspired by Biblical subjects and ecclesiastical vestments. First prize was awarded to Mrs. H. Rivington Pyne, of Far Hills, N. J., for a Bible cover in needlepoint, executed in fine silks, gold thread and pearls. Mrs. Charles G. King, of Chicago, has embroidered pictures of Moses in the bullrushes and Daniel in the lions' den.

Valuable are the perpetuation and beautification of heirlooms, which, until so ornamented, have only sentimental significance. For instance, Mrs. Robert Fowler has embroidered a seat for a chair which belonged to the first President of Yale University, and Mrs. H. Bradley Martin has covered with embroidery the bench of the library ladder her husband used at Oxford.

Mrs. George Cutler, for example, has done a sampler in petit point depicting the coronation of George VI and Queen Elizabeth.

Mrs. Hoppin is exhibiting three handsomely embroidered seats for chairs which have descended through her family, one of the Jacobean, one of the William and Mary period, and one of the nineteenth century, and Mrs. Budd is showing her embroidered portrait of Vincent Astor's yacht, the Nourmahal.

New Grand Jury Planned to Aid Brooklyn Inquiry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 13—The expanding investigation of all Brooklyn law enforcement agencies moved today to double its efficiency with the empaneling of a second extraordinary grand jury in the office of the Kings County Commissioner of Jurors.

The members of this grand jury, which will run concurrently with the jury now hearing evidence in the Brooklyn inquiry, will be chosen in three weeks. John Harlan Amen, Special Assistant Attorney General in charge of the investigation, was authorized by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman to form the second grand jury when it became evident that the inquiry was digging up more evidence of "grave irregularities" than the first jury could handle.

The empaneling of the second grand jury has caused observers here to conclude that the Amen investigation will more than justify its title of the "most sweeping" in the history of New York State. It is apparent, they say, that the Special Prosecutor intends to investigate Brooklyn officialdom from top to bottom and that every agency of justice in that borough will be exhaustively examined.

Meanwhile one of the nine members of the current grand jury panel indicted on charges of perjury in swearing to no criminal records has admitted guilt. Seven of the others have denied guilt, while the ninth has not yet been taken into custody. The indictments came as Mr. Amen scrutinized the system of grand and petit juror selection in Brooklyn.

Yesterday Mr. Amen reiterated his previous statement that the application for jury duty of one of the indicted men carried the notation "recommended by District Attorney Geoghan (William F. X. Geoghan, superseded by Mr. Amen for the District Attorney of Kings County, present inquiry). Mr. Geoghan denied all knowledge of the affair or acquaintance with the defendant.

Although busy studying the records of all Brooklyn grand and petit jurors, Mr. Amen also found time yesterday to take possession of all the bail bond records of the Kings County Court for the last five years. Mr. Amen has been investigating bail bond irregularities extensively.

Electricity Comes To 78,906 Farms In North Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Electricity is now available to 78,906 North Carolina farms and other rural customers, as compared with 11,558 four years ago, Dudley Bagley of the State Rural Electrification Authority, has informed Gov. Clyde R. Hoey, in his 1939 report.

Money spent to date for rural power lines to supply current to farmers amounts to $8,437,688. The power companies have spent $6,158,441 to build 6,504 miles; the Federal Rural Electrification Commission has loaned to co-operatives $1,520,210 to build 1,417 miles; and the various towns have spent $759,037 to build 1,056 miles. This means an investment of $170 per customer, the report points out.

A survey shows that one year after the completion of a rural power line the average farm customer had invested $180.24 in wiring and electrical appliances, indicating that while the various agencies were spending $10,378,108 in building rural power lines, farmer were spending $10,675,120. Together, this is a total of $21,053,228 invested in rural electrification, 82 per cent of which represents expenditures in the past four years.

Siam's Boy King Sails for Europe

BANGKOK, Siam, Jan. 13 (AP)—Solemn religious rites and a colorful troop parade marked the departure today of the youthful King Ananda for Europe after his first visit here as Monarch.

A crowd of 300,000 lined the route of the procession from the Palace to the royal landing to shout farewells to their 13-year-old ruler. He left on a government cruiser.

Ananda, who came with his mother Princess Mahidol and his younger brother Pompipal, is returning to Europe to resume his studies. He was here almost two months.

Pennsylvanian Appeals From Prison Findings

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Frank A. Craven, first of 10 suspended Philadelphia County prison officials to be tried for the "bake oven" deaths of four convicts last summer, chartered a fight Jan. 13 against his conviction on a charge of involuntary manslaughter.

The former Deputy Warden, facing a possible sentence of 18 months to three years, filed notice of appeal soon after a jury of seven men and five women reported its findings. Mr. Craven's $10,000 bail was continued pending arguments.

Electric Rates Cut In North Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—A $1,000,000-a-year reduction in rates by the Carolina Power and Light Company has been announced here by State Public Utilities Commissioner Stanley Winborne.

The reduction, to become effective Feb. 3, will affect 90,000 users in North and South Carolina.

The estimated yearly saving for North Carolina customers, Mr. Winborne said, will be $716,000, including $232,000 for residences, $164,000 for commercial lighting, $120,000 for two classes of commercial power consumers and $200,000 for textile mills.

'Is the Press of America Free?' No, Says Ickes; Yes, Gannett

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (AP)—Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, and Frank E. Gannett debated last night the question, "Do We Have a Free Press?" the newspaper publisher returning an emphatic "yes," and the Cabinet officer asserting the press had been put in "shackles" by private interests and owners themselves.

Mr. Gannett contended on the other hand that "no other form of press control" need be feared, given freedom from "governmental domination or censorship."

Mr. Ickes criticized Mr. Gannett for his acceptance of a loan, as he said, from the International Pulp and Paper Company, and expressed doubt of the Gannett papers' independence when power interests were concerned.

Their speeches were radiocast on "America's Town Meeting of the Air," and broadcast nationally and by short wave to Europe and South America.

Answering a question from the audience, Mr. Ickes named a group of newspapers whose equitable handling of news he approved. They included the New York Times, the New York News, the Chicago Times, the Chicago Daily News, the St. Louis Post Dispatch, The Christian Science Monitor, and the J. David Stern newspapers. Mention of the New York Times and the Monitor drew applause from the audience, and two of the other newspapers were particularly cited by Mr. Ickes for printing generous coverage of political speeches by men whose policies the newspapers opposed.

Gannett "Warned" of Attack

Mr. Gannett, owner of 19 newspapers and three radio stations, was interrupted before the conclusion of his prepared address by George V. Denny, master of ceremonies, who told him that the time allowed on the air for the two speeches had been equally apportioned to each, saying:

"I'm sorry, Mr. Gannett, because the audience has taken so much of our time on the radio we haven't time enough to finish your speech, could you kindly finish with a paragraph or two?"

"This is terribly unfair," Mr. Gannett replied, and then read several of his concluding paragraphs.

He had said, in opening his speech, that he had not seen "Mr. Ickes' manuscript before I came here. If I had seen it, I would have given a good and sufficient answer to every one of the unfair charges that he has made against me. I was warned that I might expect just such an attack as has been made upon me."

The debate drew hisses and boos as well as applause from partisans of the two speakers.

The "hue and cry" against the press, the publisher said, had arisen because "when President Roosevelt tried to break down the American Constitution by packing the Supreme Court and reducing it to a yes court, the press stood up and fought honestly and courageously in its editorials against the one-man rule embodied in the iniquitious court bill—and helped beat it."

"It is because the press bravely raised its voice of warning when three men, chosen by Mr. Roosevelt, drafted the original reorganization bill," he went on. "No wonder the editorial opinion of the press opposed it. For this extraordinary measure was written in such a spirit of contempt for democracy that it authorized Mr. Roosevelt to abolish or change the name and functions of every office in the Government, constitutional or otherwise.

"In the third place, it is because the press fought and beat the so-called May war bill. It was, in reality, no war bill, but it went far beyond any measure ever devised in the interest of carrying on war. It clothed the President with a complete economic dictatorship."

"Threat to Democracy"

Mr. Ickes said he did not intend to "bring an indictment against the press as a whole, but I charge, and the record will bear me out, that while as to Government regulation and control the press of America is free, it is not—because of its own financial and economic tieups—what it should be, a free servant of a free democracy."

"The lack of a free press in America is the most serious threat confronting our democratic government and our social order. It appears to be up to the publishers, through Mr. Gannett, to tell us how to free our press from the shackles that they and the financial power of private interests have put upon it."

The Secretary of the Interior said the "chief accusations" made by the people against the press were:

"First, that it has financial affiliations, or is subject to financial pressures, which limit its freedom. Metropolitan newspapers in particular are part of the financial obligarchy that is trying to rule America.

"Second, that it is subject to the influence of advertisers, causing omission, distortion, or improper slanting of news, and affecting its editorial opinions.

"Third, that it is unfair to certain groups of citizens, especially workingmen, whose interests conflict with those of the newspaper or its financial backers or its advertisers."

Calls Charges Ridiculous

The Federal Trade Commission, Mr. Ickes said, had "reported the amazing story of a propaganda fund amounting to $25,000,000 a year, by means of which the power interests had filled the newspapers of the country with articles and editorials hostile to Government ownership of public utilities and opposing public development of water power."

In his speech, Mr. Gannett said:

"What we must look at is not errors of individual publishers, but the total performance of the entire press. Looking at that performance the country over, no one can truly say our press is not both free and fair.

"I know the charge is made (by Mr. Ickes and others) that our press, having been delivered from governmental control, is now controlled by the dollar, by vast business interests which use it for selfish advantage.

"This charge against the press as a whole is ridiculous."

He added that there was "intense competition" in the publishing business, saying: "The publisher who habitually suppressed important news would sign his own death warrant. He seldom wishes thus to die.

"He may dislike Mr. Roosevelt. He may deplore Mr. Ickes. He nevertheless prints Roosevelt speeches and Ickes speeches. . . . There has been no suppression of Mr. Ickes. Nor has there been by and large any general suppression of anybody or anything of substantial importance. I ask any critic to prove one case."

Paper Financing Discussed

In the course of Mr. Ickes' speech he said of Mr. Gannett:

"Was he free to discuss any question affecting the wood pulp or the water power industry on its merits? Did he tell his readers, when he wrote editorials against government ownership of power, that he was in hock to the power interests? If Mr. Gannett had not regarded this as a questionable connection, why was he in such a hurry to refinance after the government disclosure?

"It may be claimed that Mr. Gannett simply has a peculiar modesty about disclosing his financial backers. The same trait was to show itself later when he was asked to tell who were showering money upon his national committee to uphold constitutional government."

In a question period following the speeches, a man in the audience asked Mr. Gannett to describe "the actual circumstances" as to "the ownership by the International Paper Company of his stock," and the publisher replied:

"That is a long story and I don't care to go into all the details. The facts are that I had a contract for paper with the International Paper Company; it had nothing to do with the power company. When the money market was tight I wanted to buy some newspapers, and I found I had to pay an exorbitant rate of interest, something like 15 or 16 per cent, in the banking community.

"The International Paper Company, of which I was a large customer, offered to loan me the money at a lower rate. I bought that money and I sold them in exchange some of the preferred stock in some of these papers. Never at any time had they control of, in any way, any of our publications.

"When a great to-do was made about this great fund that had been raised, supposedly to control the press of America, I volunteered testimony there. I told them all about the transaction. The next day I paid off my obligations to the International Paper Company with a check which was immediately cashed.

"We are still doing business with the International Paper Company. But it is unfair, most unfair, to intimate that because I had a business transaction with a paper company with which I had been doing business for years, that that meant they had some control over my editorial policies. It is perfectly ridiculous!"

War Scares Help U. S. Oil Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The United States oil industry has profited greatly from the recent European and Far East war scares, in the opinion of A. M. Graves, manager of the Columbia Standard Oil Company, who said that in addition to a one-tihrd increase in American exports of crude oil and products during 1937, a further accelerated demand from abroad of 11.5 per cent was apparent for 1938.

"The spectre of war which has hung over a worried world during the past few years reached alarming proportions in 1938 and sent nations scurrying to fill their oil tanks against the possibility of national emergency," Mr. Graves explained.

Foreign and domestic demands for this country's oil industry products in 1938, despite the general downward trend of the business curve during most of the year, would exceed last year's all-time record consumption of 1,340,000,000 barrels, according to estimates, Mr. Graves asserted. These, he added, placed the 1938 domestic and export demand for crude oil and products at 1,320,000,000 barrels, a decline of 1.4 per cent.

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City and State Finances Are Found Improving

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—While the problem of caring for those in need still demands primary attention, local governments throughout the nation start off their books for the new year in better financial condition than at the beginning of 1938, according to the Municipal Finance Officers Association here. The past year also saw other improvements and advances in local government.

Some municipal bond defaults have been cleared up, no new ones of importance have occurred, and tax collections are holding their own. Such legislative trends as tax limitations, homestead exemptions, and waiving or canceling of tax penalties, often damaging to municipal credit, have been halted, it is found. Some helpful legislation, such as the recent constitutional amendments in New York State, to aid in stabilizing municipal finance procedure, has been adopted.

While low interest rates are believed to be threatened somewhat by the expressed intent of the Federal Government to tax the income from state and municipal securities, municipal bond prices improved greatly during the year and interest costs based on the bonds of 20 large cities decreased from 3.17 to 2.83 per cent, reversing the trend in 1937.

Expect Big Step This Year

The Association believes that during 1939, with all state legislatures meeting, the relief problem will take some definite turn.

Meanwhile the American Municipal Association notes that improved methods of administration effected during the past year will greatly aid municipalities. It is also found that cities are making encouraging progress on such other major problems as low-rent housing, airports, retirement systems, and training programs.

Some cities have found that by checking their municipal machinery for possible duplications of services they can administer relief more economically and efficiently.

In the housing field, 33 states now authorize municipalities to participate in the construction of low-rent developments with the aid of the United States Housing Authority. A total of 75 cities undertook building or arranged for loans for large-scale housing projects during 1938.

Cities meanwhile are awaiting the report of the new Civil Aeronautics Authority which will be presented to Congress by Feb. 1, wondering what will become of their total investment of between $300,000,000 and $400,000,000 in airports.

Significant Progress Made

Some significant advances in planning were made by cities and towns during the year, according to the American Society of Planning Officials. In communities ranging in size from New York to villages of a few hundred, reorganized or newly-established planning programs extended from consideration of zoning regulations to street and traffic systems and subdivision planning. Planning commissions also aided cities in obtaining better use of their land and in carrying out housing programs.

Zoning ordinances were revised by many municipalities in the light of recent research and their own local experiences.

Municipalities also took a prominent part during 1938 in the expansion of civil service, nearly 10,000 municipal workers in the public service having been added to civil service rolls by executive order or by the people's vote, the Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada, reports. These adoptions applied to some 20 local governments, bringing to nearly 900 the number of local jurisdictions operating on a merit basis. The year's adoptions and extensions included such larger cities as Sioux Falls, S. D., Louisville, Ky., and Cleveland, Ohio.

State Credit Control Called Part of Long New Zealand Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—The proclamation of Finance Minister Walter E. Nash relating to Government control of all foreign trade and a State-directed pool of overseas credits, was a move taken by the Socialists when reserve bank balances in London, through which New Zealand foregin trade is financed, had reached a low point. It was thus an emergency measure, frankly taken by the Government for the purpose of preserving the credit of the country in London and ensuring that the national debt, half of which is held by British investors, would be served. A dominant motive of governments of all shades of opinion in this country is to prevent default on the debt held in Britain, which largely financed development here and still is able to purchase almost three-quarters of New Zealand's exports.

But, with clever strategy, Prime Minister Savage presented the foreign trade control move not as a step the government was anxious to avoid and was forced to take, but as part of a deliberate plan by the Socialists for the redesigning of the industrial-economic setup here.

In a nationwide radiocast, Prime Minister Savage, explaining the move his Government had taken, declared that it was due to determination to establish "a regulative procedure" where things hitherto had been left to chance, and he mentioned novel conceptions for trade control. For whereas Finance Minister Nash now saw the reason for the move as the decline of the London funds "on account of over-importation, particularly the past two years, and accentuated by capital transfers (flight of capital) during the past year," the Socialist leader considered it no expedient, but a part of a unified scheme.

The move has met the approval of the manufacturers, who have been fruitlessly appealing for a fixed quota of the market to offset the heavy charges they must bear because of the restoration of all pay cuts two years ago and the institution of the 40-hour week. But the cut in imports is a real one, whether called restriction or selection, it is likely to bring unemployment and raise prices, and it is going to cut the revenue of the country, which draws one-third of all taxation from its customs department.

At the same time, the trade pool closes the door through which the effects of recent inflation by the Government through the reserve bank might escape. While Finance Minister Nash has handed out millions for public works in the past few months, the internal economy was not greatly affected, because the inflation kept up the demand for imported goods, and thus was a drain on the overseas funds. But if that demand is reduced, the effects of inflation will be more fully felt.

The market is not extensive. There are transport difficulties, raw materials are limited, and there is expensive labor. These things have combined to keep the typical New Zealand plant a small one, doing a regional business.

Price-Fixing Rejected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—The New South Wales Cabinet has decided against adoption of the New Zealand system of price-fixing, and is establishing an Industrial Tribunal to investigate prices and charges. This action follows a wave of price increases.

The state's investigator in New Zealand, Auditor-General John Spence, said that the administrative control of prices and industry by the Labor Government of that Dominion could not altogether be free from the suspicion of political influence. It had, he said, involved considerable expense in administration and the exercise of inquisitorial powers of investigation.

The New Zealand experiment, he said, had extended beyond measures to protect the consumer against high prices to an attempt to control and rationalize industry by licensing and supervision by the Bureau of Industry.

Amending legislation to give the Industrial Commission the appropriate additional powers to investigate prices has been passed by the New South Wales Parliament. It will enable the Commission to review the question of prices and charges closely affecting the public, dealing first with rents, building materials, and foodstuffs.

'University in Exile' Gets Another Member

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Kurt Riezler, Former Chairman of the Board of Regents of the University of Frankfurt, Germany, has joined the Graduate Faculty of Political and Social Science, known as the "University in Exile," as the twenty-third member of that body of exiled scholars, according to an announcement by Dr. Alvin Johnson, chairman of the faculty and director of the New School of Social Research.

Dr. Riezler left Germany not as a Jew, Dr. Johnson's announcement says, but because in his position as chairman of the Board of Regents he had established the University of Frankfurt on a more modern basis, thereby incurring the displeasure of the new Government.

Leipzig's Noted Trade Fair To Show 10,000 Exhibits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEIPZIG, Germany — Business representatives from 74 countries are expected to attend the 1981st session of the 700-year-old Trade Fair which opens here March 5.

The Fair will consist of more than 10,000 exhibits of the newest products of the leading producing countries, including the United States. An attendance of 300,000 is expected.

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This Buckingham Palace sentry is safe and snug out of the rain and these two hopefuls under their respective umbrellas are also out of the rain. But soon the guard will have to resume his tramp along the iron-fenced area, the youngsters will hurry on their way and the rain will patter down just as before.

Jewish Societies Join Forces For Aid of Refugees

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 13—The American Jewish Joint Distribution Campaign, the United Palestine Appeal, and the National Co-ordinating Committee Fund, Inc., three of the major American Jewish organizations in this country, have joined forces here to aid 6,000,000 Jewish refugees in central and eastern Europe.

Announcement of the co-operation of the bodies was made in a statement by Rabbi Jonah B. Wise, National Chairman of the Joint Distribution Campaign, and Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver, National Chairman of the Palestine Appeal. The three organizations, it said, would function as the United Jewish Appeal for Refugees and Overseas Needs.

Success of the new organization depends upon the raising of at least three to four times the amount of money raised by all agencies last year, Rabbis Wise and Silver added.

The plan provides for immediate assistance and emergency aid to Jews in Germany and to German refugees in European and other lands, enabling many thousands of individuals to find new homes.

Immigration and settlement in Palestine of thousands who must leave Germany and other countries will be sought by the United Palestine Appeal, which also will maintain existing institutions for the benefit of Jews in Palestine and continue the task of advancing the upbuilding of that country.

New York Welcomes Rare Art Routed To Golden Gate's Fair

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Art objects having an estimated value of $20,000,000 were in New York Jan. 13, en route to San Francisco where they will be displayed at the forthcoming exposition near the Golden Gate. Among the works are Boticelli's "Birth of Venus," Michelangelo's statue of the Madonna, Raphael's "The Madonna della Sedia," del Verrocchio's statue of David, and Titian's "Pope Paul II with His Nephews." In the four crates containing the shipment are about 30 paintings and 10 pieces of statuary.

The collection was accompanied by Prof. Antonia Morassi, of the Brera Museum in Milan.

Dr. Rudolf Heinemann, European envoy for the expedition, said the paintings and statuary were worth "fully $20,000,000," although the Italian Government refused to set any value upon them, with the result that they came here uninsured.

A strong detail of ploice were at the pier when the steamship Rex of the Italian Line, carrying the shipment, arrived here, and acted as escort for it during the transfer to the railway line.

WGNC: Gastonia, N. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GASTONIA, N. C.—Work on Gastonia's radio station, whose call letters will be WGNC, is progressing satisfactorily, and the station will be opened for broadcasting about Feb. 1. The transmitting tower, now nearing completion, will be 160 feet high.

This new station will operate on a frequency of 1,420 kilocycles, and will have 250 watts power in the daytime and 100 at night.

Netherlands Calm Despite Press Attack by Germans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE, Jan. 13—Complete calm prevails among Netherlanders, despite the violent German press campaign over alleged shooting incidents at Amsterdam and The Hague.

Poise of the Netherlands newspapers appears to contrast sharply with the tone of the German press, which has chosen prematurely to lay the guilt at Netherlands' door before investigation of the incidents has taken place.

Various explanations are given here for the German press campaign, which so far has not been supported by any official German steps except the Reich Minister's visit to the Netherlands Foreign Office to report a bullet hole in a window of a house adjoining the German Legation and occupied by the Secretary of the Legation.

A small flattened bullet similar to those used in toy pistols was found on a window sill of the house. The report that the hole in the glass was near the ceiling is cited as evidence that the "shot" involved no deliberate attack. The hole found in a window of the Amsterdam Consulate is declared to have been caused by a stone from a catapult.

Although a serious inquiry has been promised and is taking place the general opinion here is that the incidents are without any real importance. Moreover, the Netherlands Government esteems itself not responsible for the incident from an unknown cause which might happen at any time in Berlin, Paris, or London.

In the meantime the Netherlands press has declared in no uncertain way that any such acts, although without any serious background, are improper toward a representative of a friendly nation. Rumors saying that the present campaign is an introduction to German economic pressure to compel the Netherlands Government to change its foreign policy find no echo here. The Netherlands Government does not expect any such German steps and is certainly not inclined to give way to pressure.

The Government is nevertheless aware of the necessity of being extremely alert and awake to all emergencies. Netherlands has taken far-reaching measures in recent months for strengthening its defense system on all frontiers.

Of All Things . . . !

Food for Birds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FT. MORGAN, Colo.—When the Jack Bean Company of Ft. Morgan advertised that they would give free seed to anyone who would give it to the birds, they did not realize what a big proposition they had undertaken, but they are glad that they started it.

In his mail one morning, Ted Duncan, manager of the Bean company, received a letter from Mrs. Nan E. Burrdette of Louisville, Ky., in which she wrote: "I have read of your offer of giving free seed to birds of your city and as I have been feeding hundreds of birds every day and as it takes much feed, I am writing you to know if you will send me some of your free seed. I know I have quite a lot of nerve asking you to send free seed so far east but birds get just as cold and hungry in Kentucky as in Colorado. I shall appreciate a sack of feed and even if you do not send it, I want you to know that you are doing a most humane thing and I wish there were more people like you in the world."

The manager sent Mrs. Burrdette a large package of seed.

Back Numbers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANYON CITY, Ore. — The post office has a slogan that reads, approximately, "the mails must go through." And that means just that, no matter how long it takes. Proof of this fact has just come to light here. During the Christmas mail rush the local post office received a package of magazines to deliver, and they set out to do just that—even if the publications had been in the mail 27 years.

During a clean-up in a house that had formerly been used as the post office the package of magazines was discovered under the floor. They were still in excellent condition, but, being women's magazines, the styles were slightly out of date.

G. Washington—Salesman

HARLINGEN, Texas (AP)—A copy of the first issue of the Maryland Journal dated Aug. 20, 1773, indicates George Washington could give a good sales talk.

Washington was the principal advertiser in the issue and had some "choice lands" for sale.

The advertisement, which was signed by him emphasized the lands had a very desirable location on the Ohio or Kanhawa Rivers and were such that "none can exceed them in luxuriance of soil."

He also pointed out that if ever a Government was established on the Ohio the value of the land would increase.

Won by a Whisker

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—Whiskerinos of the World, a new organization founded in connection with Sacramento's 1939 centennial celebration, has been merged with the Whisker Club of Sacramento which has existed since the '49 celebration held in 1922.

The two organizations joined forces when plans were made to hold two contests for the coming 100th anniversary program. The first will be for whiskers grown from March 13 to May 13, the second will be for whiskers started prior to that time.

Snubbing the Snobs

LONDON (AP)—Shopgirls did the Lambeth Walk with peers and society leaders shagged with bricklayers at the "anti-snob" 25-cent dance in class conscious Wimbledon Jan. 12.

One thousand dancers, from the Lord Mayor of London to kitchen maids, attended. Suburban Mayor H. A. Crowe planned the affair to break class barriers and raise funds for unemployed.

Latvians Divide 4-H Clubs To Handle Growth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIGA, Latvia—The rapid growth of the 4-H Club movement in Latvia has made necessary certain organizational changes, it was announced recently.

These changes, described by R. Dzerve, President of the Latvian Chamber of Agriculture, at the recent eighth Annual Congress of 4-H Clubs in Riga, will provide for division of rural clubs into 100 districts, and urban clubs into 17 districts. Mr. Dzerve pointed out that at present there are 1,111 4-H Clubs in Latvia, with a total membership of 40,000.

The Rev. Arnold Lusis, Chief of the Ideological Division of the organization, outlined to the Congress plans for a celebration this year of the tenth anniversary of the Latvian 4-H Club organization. The two-day anniversary celebration will be held in Riga, he announced, and will be attended, it is expected, by 10,000 club members.

Among several resolutions affecting the business and procedure of the organization was one which provides for close ties between the Latvian 4-H Clubs and the Boy Scout and Junior Red Cross organizations throughout the country.

Following the Congress was a National Pentathlon held at Sigulda in which various activities of club members were reviewed. Participants in the writing of a treatise on "How a Good Farmer Lives and Works Together With a Good Farm Hand," generally agreed that good relations between the farmer and the farm-hand principally depend upon the farmer.

Ellsworth Claims Area in Antarctic

NEW YORK (AP)—Lincoln Ellsworth, leader of a fourth Antarctic expedition, said in a dispatch from the motorship Wyatt Earp to the North American Newspaper Alliance Jan. 12 that "eighty thousand square miles of country never seen before by human eye has been added today to the known area of the world's surface."

Mr. Ellsworth said that "following a precedent set by earlier discoverers, I have claimed the area I have explored for my country, the United States of America."

White House Ball For Congressmen Or Constituents?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13—New members of Congress had their first real taste of Capital social life when President and Mrs. Roosevelt entertained at a State reception in their honor last night.

"I told my wife that Mr. Roosevelt is President of the United States and whether I agree with his policies or not, I consider an invitation to his house a command," said one Republican Congressman, who had brought along several members of his family.

Congressional sons, daughters, sisters, and brothers, and even secretaries were numerous, giving the reception a family-gathering air, entirely lacking at the more brilliant diplomatic reception last month.

President and Mrs. Roosevelt, stationed in front of a mass of palms and ferns in the Blue Room shook hands for more than an hour before a short period of dancing began in the East Room.

Most-sought after members of the Cabinet were James A. Farley, who had the first name of practically every Democratic Congressman on the tip of his tongue, and Cordell Hull, who modestly accepted praise for his work at the Lima conference.

Greeting many old friends from the Senate, Mrs. Hull admitted that most of the pleasure in the South American trip for her lay in her husband's attainment of his objectives.

For Robert A. Taft, newly elected Republican Senator from Ohio, the occasion revived memories of days when he lived in the White House as the son of a President. This time, however, he and his wife stood in line for half an hour awaiting opportunity of shaking hands with a President of another party.

Terms Defined

Labels on cotton goods that mention shrinkage must now specify what is meant by "shrunk" or "preshrunk," says a new rule for the industry.

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Flood That Will Not Subside Rises on Columbia Basin Area

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPOKANE, Wash.—"Placer Outfit Races Time to Save Its Gold From Being Lost Forever."

"American Legion Holds Its Final Dance Before Its Hall Is Taken to a New Town."

"United States Government Is Advertising 15 to 20 Houses a Day for Sale."

"Town of Kettle Falls Holds Fifteen Elections in a Year."

"Largest WPA Undertaking in Nation Is Underway."

"Spokane to Organize 'Columbia River Farewell Tour.'"

In the Northwest, day after day, headlines similar to these are appearing. They are unusual. Each tells a dramatic story, but each is only an incident in the relating of a great modern day exodus, for a flood is rising in "the continuous woods where rolls the Oregon" and it is a flood that will never ebb.

The poetic Oregon of which Bryant wrote is, of course, the mighty Columbia River of today, and the thousands and thousands of tons of cooling concrete of the Grand Coulee dam are already slowing its tremendous flow to form the longest artificial lake in the world. Stretching back 151 miles from Grand Coulee to the Canadian border, this huge body of water will submerge 10 towns, 100,000 acres of land, and the homes of some 3,000 people. A mere number has decided what villages, which ranches, and what orchards will disappear. It is "1310"—the number of feet above sea level to which the waters of the great man-made lake will rise.

Although the Grand Coulee Dam will not be completed until 1941 or 1942, it has already backed up the Columbia five miles and by next June the water will reach back to the historic town of Keller more than 20 miles upstream.

Obviously it will be too late to move homes and towns when the flood comes. They are moving now. For a distance of 80 feet below the high water elevation, the banks of the new lake are to be stripped clean as if they were scoured, thus removing all danger for the landing of boats (when they sail on the new lake) that otherwise might hit some hidden object.

In the next zone of 40 feet, moving toward the lake bottom, everything must be cleared down to not more than six inches above the ground.

Below that, all trees, brush and eight barracks and 20 other buildings.

Some of the work will be done from a 65-foot diesel-motored barge that has been named the Banks, in honor of Frank A. Banks, the engineer in charge of construction for the Bureau of Reclamation.

Towns Under Cover

Farm buildings, towns, telephone and telegraph lines, 135 miles of first-class highway, 36 miles of railrubbish must be cleared to two feet above the ground. All greasewood and sagebrush will be entirely removed as it has been determined that it would roll along with the current and pile up around the dam.

The work of clearing the land explains the headline "Largest WPA Undertaking in the Nation," for this is what it will be. It is a $10,000,000 project and 10 or more camps of 350 men each will be established. One already at Lincoln, at the junction of the Spokane and the Columbia Rivers, covers 16 acres, with road, and 14 bridges would be at the bottom of the lake if left in place. The lake would easily cover them all, for it will contain 10,000,000 acre-feet of water, which is an average 10-year water supply for the City of New York.

Thirty feet only, will be the depth where the town of Kettle Falls now is, but thirty feet of water would make living difficult certainly. Consequently, 15 elections, all in some way a result of the Coulee Dam, were held in 1938 in Kettle Falls, There was a school election to sell the grade school to the Government; to sell the high school; to accept the prices offered; to dissolve the school district; to dissolve the irrigation district, and so on. Recently the American Legion at Kettle Falls held a farewell dance and then prepared its hall to be moved to the near-by city of Meyers Falls on higher ground.

The orchard town of Peach stands still closer to the dam and the waters will wash over it 235 feet deep. Only a couple of families remain there now. The postmistress is still on duty. She will stay to the last, but when she drives away it will be final. Peach will disappear and is not to be relocated anywhere else.

Transfer of 19,000 acres of Indian lands are among the clearance problems.

Placer Outfit in Hurry

Since pioneer times, the shores of the Columbia River have known the placer miner. Now one large placer outfit is racing against time, trying to harvest all possible gold before the river rolls over the diggings forever.

But the miner like the householder has been compensated by the Government. Five years ago, when the dam itself was begun, surveyors and land appraisers were sent out over the area to be inundated. Not only the physical value of the land was considered, but also its value as a means of earning a living and as a home. Ninety-nine per cent of the owners deemed as fair the offer made them and accepted it. There has been little criticism.

The summer of 1939 will afford the last opportunity to see towns that came into being with the advent of the fur trader and the Northwest's earliest settlers. Hundreds of tourists are expected to visit them for the last time and Spokane, their largest neighbor, is planning a "Columbia River Farewell Tour."

Hull Is Honored By Pennsylvania

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Pa., — With a citation commending his "great efforts in the cause of international peace," the name of Secretary of State Cordell Hull today was written at the head of Pennsylvania's Citizen Honor Roll for 1938.

Among nearly 40 others for whom the state struck off medals for meritorious service to the commonwealth and nation were: William C. Bullitt, Ambassador to France; A. J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., Ambassador to Poland; Grover A. Whalen, President of the New York World's Fair Corporation; Bishop Ivan Lee Holt, one-time head of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, and Connie Mack, Manager of the Philadelphia American League Baseball Club.

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"The children seem to PREFER IT!"

Monitor-reader Mrs. D. C. McGahey of Atlanta, Ga., writes:

"We have given COCOMALT a trial in our home for several weeks and have decided to use it permanently. Not only do the children seem to prefer it...but it seems to make the most satisfactory drink in every way for them."

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COCOMALT *is a product of* R. B. DAVIS CO., *Hoboken, N. J.*

Conciliation Marks Notes To Reich on U. S. Citizens

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13—An exchange of notes with Germany, firm but conciliatory in tone and therefore tending to ease the strain in relations with that country, were made public here today.

They dealt with the question of nondiscrimination in German treatment of American citizens in Germany. The German note, dated Dec. 30, denied any obligation under international law to pursue a policy of nondiscrimination, but admitted specific treaty obligations to this effect and undertook to examine any cases of discrimination which may occur and "settle them on the basis of prevailing treaty provisions."

The American reply dated Jan. 11, reaffirmed its refusal "to recognize the right of other nations to apply on their part to American citizens measures which would have the effect of arbitrarily dividing them into special classes and subjecting them to differential treatment on the basis of such classification."

Delivered to Gilbert

While adhering to this principle the American note was "gratified to note" the German guaranty that treaty rights would be respected, and that specific complaints would be examined and settled "on the basis of prevailing treaty provisions."

The German note was delivered in Berlin to Prentiss Gilbert, Chargé d'Affaires there, in the absence of Hugh R. Wilson, American Ambassador to Germany. Mr. Gilbert presented the American reply to the Foreign Office.

The American note concluded with the statement that in pursuance of the German agreement to consider and settle specific complaints of discrimination Mr. Gilbert was presenting certain cases for consideration.

Published Text

In the published text made public by the State Department here the cases were omitted. It was explained that while the note had been drafted here and transmitted to Mr. Gilbert for his presentation in Berlin, the list of specific complaints had been compiled in Berlin and had not yet been received here.

This latest exchange of notes with Germany results from an American note of Dec. 14 in which the State Department asked for specific assurances "concerning non-discriminatory treatment in Germany of American citizens without exception based on race or creed."

The German note of Dec. 30 flatly denied the existence of any "general principle in international law according to which a state would be bound to refrain from discretionary treatment of foreign citizens in its country."

'Special Rights' Barred For American Citizens

BERLIN, Jan. 13 (AP)—The German Government announced today through its official news agency that in a note dated Dec. 30 it had declined to grant in principle the United States' request for "special rights" for American citizens in Germany without regard to race or creed.

[The United States sought assurances that Jews in Germany holding American citizenship would not have treaty rights abridged by the anti-semitic measures decreed by the National Socialist Government in November.]

The United States' request for such assurances, DNB asserted, "was based on the claim it was a fundamental principle of American Government to make no distinction between American citizens because of race or religious faith and that it had always denied to other states the right on their part to apply such distinctions to American citizens.

"It is a different question, however, whether such principles possess binding force for other governments concerning measures falling within their sovereignty," the German note continued.

"Obviously this would be the case only if such principles either correspond to generally-recognized principles of international law or if they were made the subject of special arrangements between individual states.

"There exists, however, no general principle of international law according to which a state is under obligations to refrain from differential treatment of foreign nationals on a basis of race or religious faith or other characteristics."

In no case, the German Government insisted, had differential treatment been accorded because of foreign citizenship.

"Special measures had been applied to certain categories of foreign nationals only when German nationals of the same category were subjected to these measures," the reply said.

The Foreign Office repeatedly has assured the United States Embassy that all American rights based on treaties with Germany would be respected.

Auto Union Officers Restored

DETROIT, Jan. 13 (AP)—The opposition majority on the United Automobile Workers' International Executive Board last night adopted a resolution ordering reinstatement of all officers of the Detroit Plymouth Local No. 41, suspended Saturday by President Homer Martin. Mr. Martin charged that the Local was Communist controlled. The Board removed Mr. Martin as editor of the United Automobile Worker, the union's weekly newspaper, and placed a five-man publications committee of its own members in charge.

The resolution reinstating the Plymouth local officers said that Mr. Martin had seized control of the local "by mob rule" and that "this type of action has every indication of irresponsibility rather than the necessary responsibility that should accompany any well functioning international union."

The Board removed the two administrators Mr. Martin had placed in charge of the local and ordered all records and funds returned to Leo Lamotte, local President, who had been suspended. Mr. Lamotte is a member of the Board.

The Board dispatched an invitation to Philip Murray and Sidney Hillman, C. I. O. Vice-Presidents, "to attend our present meeting and offer counsel in the interests of our union and the entire labor movement."

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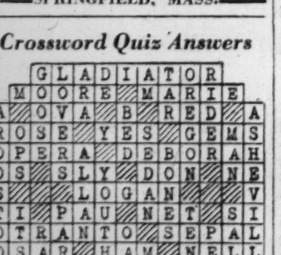


Delinquency Curb Sought in New Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—The New South Wales Government is planning a "half-way" institution for juvenile delinquents in the hope of saving from jail many extreme cases among youthful offenders.

"The existing reformatory system for 'tough' characters has been proved ineffective," said the Minister for Education, Mr. David Drummond, who is responsible for the plan. "Escapes from these homes have been too frequent during the last year. Most of the boys who have broken away have afterwards committed a criminal act."

"We propose to set up a new institution where the boys will be placed under firm restraint without the contaminating influences of prison," said Mr. Drummond. "Here they will be taught useful trades. Minimum sentences will be fixed at between two and three years to enable a lasting reform to be effected. In this 'half-way' house we hope successfully to combine the functions of jailer and instructor which has failed in the present reformatory homes."

Telegraph Employees Vote C. I. O. as Agent

NEW YORK, (AP)—Employees of the Postal Telegraph & Cable Company, in a nation-wide election, chose the American Communications Association (C. I. O.) as their collective bargaining agent by a vote of nearly 5 to 1, it was announced by Mrs. Elinore M. Herrick, Regional Director of the National Labor Relations Board. She said that 8,083 of the 13,101 eligible employees cast ballots, the C. I. O. affiliate receiving 6,506 to 1,469 against.

The election covered employees in all states except Oregon, Washington, Montana and Northern Idaho. Eligible voters were those on the payroll Oct. 1, except executives, general managers, attorneys, general wire and traffic chiefs, confidential secretaries and supervisory employees.

Bill to Bar Santa Claus From Ads in California

SACRAMENTO, Calif. (AP)—The rollicking figure of Santa Claus would be barred from use in commercial advertisements by a bill introduced in the California Senate Jan. 12.

"Santa Claus primarily belongs to the children," declared Senator Harry C. Westover of Santa Ana, author of the measure, "but commercial artists have used his figure to such an extent that he is depicted selling everything from bottled beer to automobiles."

France Is Urged By Chamber Head To Speed Arming

PARIS, Jan. 13 (AP)—Edouard Herriot, President of the Chamber of Deputies, called on France yesterday to speed up and perfect its armament in face of Italian dangers to its colonial frontier.

Marking his re-election as President of the Chamber, Mr. Herriot declared France "must be equipped with an armor without weakness" because "once again we are living in an age of force."

M. Herriot paraphrased Premier Mussolini's own words to reply to Italian clamor over Tunisia, French North African protectorate.

Last March 16, three days after the German annexation of Austria which put German troops at Brenner Pass, gateway to Italy, Mussolini addressed Fascist deputies with a benediction on Reichsführer Hitler's victory and at the same time added:

"Our frontiers are sacred! We will not discuss them; We will defend them!"

M. Herriot shouted before French deputies:

"Free peoples do not bargain for their frontiers—they defend them."

"Frenchmen are unanimous in their will to cede nothing to threats. . . . Our epoch marks return to the cruelest periods of the past."

He paid tribute to Pope Pius XI and President Roosevelt as among the few who "raised their voices in protest." He called on the Chamber to echo "these voices."

Daladier Demands Debate

PARIS, Jan. 13 (AP)—Premier Edouard Daladier pushed the Chamber of Deputies into unlimited foreign policy debate today on the same problems which have been under discussion at Rome.

"You asked for it and I don't want to dodge it; I demand that debate start tomorrow and not be interrupted," he told Chamber political group leaders.

He waved away Socialist objections that airing of views on Italian agitation for French colonial concessions and the Spanish civil war might further complicate Italian-British negotiations between Premiers Chamberlain and Mussolini.

The party delegates then agreed to the debate, although they did not set an exact hour.

Rome

(Continued from Page 1)

sions of this question but—as his statement declares—did not seek a definite commitment on this or any other question.

Thus it is generally felt by the British that the visit did no harm and may lead to future accomplishment of definite good. Any illusions which either side may have entertained regarding the other's attitude has been dissipated and the English and Italian leaders now thoroughly understand each other's position.

Mr. Chamberlain's gracious reception in Italy by all classes of society is expected to have a favorable effect. Undoubtedly the Italians welcomed Mr. Chamberlain primarily as a peacemaker, but they thereby also expressed confidence that Signor Mussolini can achieve Italian aims without seriously risking general warfare.

Italy Insists on 'Justice'

ROME, Jan. 13 (AP)—The Fascist press made it plain today that Italy would continue to ask for the "justice" it demands as the price of peace. Newspapers spoke of new "provocations" in French Tunisia, and quoted a Paris newspaper that "ten Italian soldiers are not worth one Frenchman" with the comment that "the veterans ought to know how France rates the valor of an Italian soldier."

Rome Fascists spoke of a "new Italian-British friendship" coming from Prime Minister Chamberlain's visit and hoped this might lead eventually to any agreement in which Italy would get something.

Il Popolo di Roma said both the British Minister and Premier Mussolini realized that Italian-British understanding was not an end in itself but rather the foundation on which peace could be built.

The statement, issued by the British delegation, however, contented itself with declaring:

"No new commitment, arrangement or agreement has been asked for or entered into by either government. Britain and Italy have each now stated their own position and each understands the other's viewpoint. No further formal conferences are scheduled."

It was understood an account of the British-Italian conversations had been given to the German Ambassador, Hans Georg von Mackensen. He called on Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister, a participant in the talks.

Signor Mussolini himself spent a half hour with the newly arrived Japanese Ambassador, Toshio Shiratori.

Count Ciano was reliably reported to have called in the Spanish Insurgent Ambassador, Pedro Garcia Conde, immediately after the British-Italian talks to inform him of their nature.

The Spanish Insurgent Ambassador to the Quirinal also left his visiting card at the Villa Madama, where Mr. Chamberlain is staying, but had no conversation with any member of the British delegation.

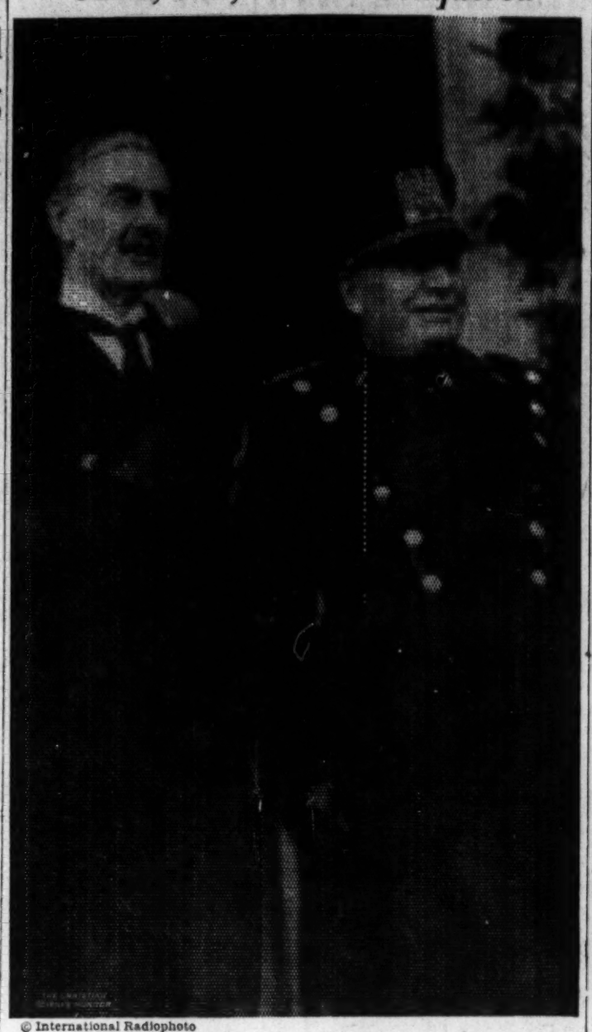
Mr. Chamberlain visited the Pantheon and the Unknown Soldier's Tomb, had an audience and lunch with King Victor Emmanuel and stood for 75 minutes on a reviewing platform in Mussolini Forum to watch Fascist gymnastics.

The program for the day ended with attendance at a gala performance of Verdi's opera, "Falstaff," at the Royal Opera House.

Seversky Sets Record On Paris-Brussels Hop

PARIS (AP)—Alexander Seversky, American airplane manufacturer, set a speed record Jan. 11 of 35 minutes for the Le Bourget-Brussels flight. The previous record of 43 minutes was held by a Polish flier.

Came, Saw, Neither Conquered



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Neville Chamberlain, British Prime Minister — **Benito Mussolini**, Italian Premier

The Italian Duce is seen welcoming the British statesman who came with Foreign Secretary Halifax and a group of experts to clarify the positions of the two countries on various questions, including Spain and refugees. No agreements were made, but possibly the way was cleared for more definite action later. This picture was telephotoed from Rome to London, and then radioed to New York from London.

Germany Pushes Efficiency; Devises New Barter Plans

The News

BERLIN, Jan. 13 (AP)—Dr. Walther Funk, Economics Minister, yesterday organized the "Reich's Commission for Greater Efficiency" in a move to unify Germany's efforts to increase production under its four-year Self-Sufficiency Plan.

The Commission members include economists, state and National Socialist Party representatives. They will serve in an advisory capacity to Dr. Funk, recently appointed coordinator of Germany's economy by Marshal Hermann Göring, Administrator of the Four-Year-Plan.

Dr. Funk has just returned from Rome where he discussed Italo-German trade relations with Italian financial and economic leaders, including Felice Guarnieri, Italian Minister of Foreign Exchanges and Currencies.

The Background

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN — Germany today has adopted a number of new methods to enable it to continue the conduct of its foreign trade on a limited base of gold and foreign exchange. Ingenious devices have augmented the barter system by which this country has obtained indirectly valuable foreign exchange essential for the purchase of the raw materials needed for rearmament.

The methods of foreign trade stimulation, indeed, have become more ingenious as markets have been harder to maintain. Government aid through direct or indirect subsidies was followed by the introduction of the system of "blocked marks" at rates depreciated to only a fraction of the normal foreign exchange quotations.

Today there are many different kinds of blocked or semi-blocked marks, including the Aski marks, always quoted at a discount, and which are not of uniform value in the different countries, but are regulated to meet the special requirements of trade with Latin America. Through these latter marks English and American trade in that part of the world has suffered badly during the past few years.

Whole Harvests Acquired

But it is in its trade with Central and Southeast Europe that Germany has shown the greatest cleverness. The first phase of this campaign consisted in importing goods from these countries, even taking whole harvests of grain, tobacco, and other crops, but without paying cash. As a result frozen credits accumulated which Germany then used to compel these countries to take its own goods, even though these countries did not want them.

This was the period associated with the appearance of thousands of German mouth organs in Greece, stocks of aspirin in Yugoslavia, and other similar commodities. At first the Balkan countries were pleased with Germany's action because it meant that a market had been found for their agricultural products, and at prices which were above world level. But later they were to find that Germany in order to obtain foreign exchange was reselling some of their own products abroad at a cheaper price than they could sell them and was in this way depriving these countries of certain of their foreign markets.

The Balkan countries were naturally anxious to remedy a state of affairs which produced a balanced trade with Germany, only if and when they took unwanted imports from that country. They therefore made it a condition, in 1937, that exports and imports with Germany had to balance. Yet this did not solve the problem for Germany then adopted a new scheme which also worked out to its own benefit. How this was done may be explained in the following example of the case of Rumania.

The Rumanian wheat growers exported their products to Germany on a cash basis; this cash was not paid directly to the wheat growers but into a clearing account at the Reichsbank in Berlin. They did not receive it for the simple reason that their transaction was dependent upon the sale of German machinery sold to Rumania. But this machinery was sold on a long term basis—10 years.

This meant that there were two transactions going on at the same time which were interdependent, but that the time element was different. It seemed a fine thing for the Rumanian manufacturer to obtain his machinery on such extended credit terms, but it also meant that the whole of the purchase price for this machinery would not be paid into the German-Rumanian credit account in Bucharest until the credit fell due, 10 years hence.

But the proceeds of the Rumanian wheat sales to Germany were immediately available for the German exports through the Rumanian-German clearing account in Berlin. It could not, however, be expected that the Rumanian farmer could wait a decade for his money; so there was nothing for it but that the Rumanian authorities had to finance him until the money had been collected from the Rumanian purchasers of German machinery.

Dependence On the Reich

Germany could also grant such credits with a light heart seeing that it could import Rumanian goods to the same value, regardless of whether the Rumanian purchaser of German goods ever paid the purchase price, since payments in Rumania became the concern of the authorities there, not of the exporter.

If purchasers failed to meet their obligations this also resulted in advantage to Germany for it meant increased frozen balances due to Rumania, in other words, to that country's greater commercial dependence upon the Reich.

In this long-term-credit scheme lies the explanation of the reports during the past 18 months of Germany's success in obtaining orders for industrial plant and other capital goods from the Balkan states. The skepticism then expressed in foreign circles, that a country with such restricted banking reserves could grant such credit concessions is now explained. For what has happened is that the importing countries, not the Reich, are really waiting for these debts to be paid.

Today, when Greater Germany feels itself strong enough politically and militarily to control Central and Southeast Europe, it can exert still stronger pressure on those countries. In can refuse to liquidate the frozen assets they have here and considerably restrict their buying elsewhere.

North Carolina Reports Gains in Pay-Hour Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C—Shorter hours and more jobs in North Carolina have resulted from the Federal Wage and Hour Law, according to State Labor Commissioner Forrest H. Shuford, his findings being based on a November survey embracing 15,000 factory workers.

This survey showed average hourly wages up four tenths of one per cent, average work hours down 2.8 per cent, and the total number of workers up 1.9 per cent, compared with October. November, he significantly pointed out, usually reflects a slump.

Loyalist Troops Fleeing Trap As Franco Closes In

From Dispatches of the Associated Press

That Spanish Loyalists are withdrawing their armies from the narrow 45-mile bottleneck of coastline from above Tarragona down to Tortosa to prevent their being trapped, seems clear from an Insurgent report announcing capture of Tortosa.

This city, on the Ebro, about 100 miles southwest of Barcelona, had been stubbornly held since Loyalist Spain was split into northern and southern sections last April. When, however, Moorish divisions on Jan. 12 overwhelmed Falset, an important road junction 22 miles west of Tarragona and continued their march, while 25 miles farther up the line, another force (of Navarese), having taken the strategic point of Montblanch, was pushing toward Tarragona from the north, then the danger of Loyalists left in the narrow strip appeared imminent. Rapidity of the Insurgent advance northward from Tortosa seems to indicate Loyalist troops are making their way out of the trap, leaving the territory to Insurgents.

Barcelona Imperiled

The coastal strip free from Insurgents is only 10 to 15 miles wide, and Tarragona and Reus, nine miles to the west, are reported to be under fire. If this territory be taken, the question arises as to whether Barcelona can hold out against the terrific force of tanks and artillery assembled by the Insurgents, assisted by Italian and Moorish divisions and German and Italian bombing planes.

At one point the Insurgents are within 50 miles of the Catalonian capital, and defensive operations of the Government are being impeded by streams of refugees from the threatened areas.

Whether mobilization of 200,000 middle-aged men from the industries will check the Insurgent advance along a front which, reaching to the Pyrenees, measures some 125 miles, now becomes open to question unless some unforeseen turn of events brings help to hard-pressed Loyalist troops.

Insurgent Pressure

While the main attack centers upon Tarragona, General Franco is keeping up pressure at other points along the line and Insurgent gains are reported around Aramunt in the Pyrenees.

Despite the overwhelming Insurgent advance in Catalonia, Loyalists are continuing the diversion they began a week ago in Estramadura in the southwest. Government forces are reported to have surrounded Penarroya, an important mining center some 50 miles from the Portuguese coast.

Debt of Mankind To Reich and Italy Listed by Goebbels

BERLIN (AP)—Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels, in an exposition of German and Italian contributions to world progress, reminded "far away living observers who insult and criticize authoritarian states" that "America was discovered by an Italian."

Herr Goebbels spoke before a concert Jan. 12 inaugurating closer radio co-operation with Fascist Italy—the "Rome-Berlin radio axis," as he put it.

Herr Goebbels said "the world of today is not imaginable" without German-Italian accomplishments. "Books and newspapers can be printed because Gutenberg invented the art of printing. The wireless for all time is connected with the name of the Italian, Marconi. The first combustion motors were made by Germans, Benz and Daimler.

"The Old and New World have taken possession of these accomplishments and benefit therefrom."

Hitler Places Ban On Fast Playing Of National Anthem

BERLIN (AP)—Germany has introduced tempo regulations for the playing of the National Anthem "Deutschland über Alles."

A special order of Chancellor Hitler says the Anthem is a piece of sacred music and must not be played at a faster rate than 80 strokes to the minute by the metronome—which corresponds to the goosestep parade time. Police have received instructions to see that this tempo is not exceeded.

Another recent order forbids the whistling of the national anthems on the ground it is "derogatory to their dignity."

Education in N. C. Officially Speaking

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—A novel exhibit, portraying the educational advancemenut of North Carolina, as advocated and aided by Governors of the State, in messages to the General Assembly and public utterances, has been installed in the lobby of the University of North Carolina library building.

The exhibit, which is attracting large crowds and causing much interest on the part of visitors, dates back to 1871. One section traces the development of education from Mrs. Cornelia Phillips Spencer's historic fight for the University of North Carolina to the days of former Gov. Charles A. Aycock, who became known as the State's "educational Governor."

In another case is material showing the story of North Carolina education from the turn of the century through the depression and recession periods.

Most of the Governors from whom quotations are given expressed themselves in favor of low tuition fees and a liberal number of scholarships.

Premier's Firmer Stand Tends To Solidify British Policies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 13—A definite result of the visit to Rome of Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain and his Foreign Secretary, Viscount Halifax, is seen in its effect upon the rival schools of thought in British foreign policy.

For, in the opinion of informed observers here, the contending elements affecting British continental policy have been brought more closely together.

This development is particularly significant in light of the fact that it is too early to determine whether the Rome conversations may, indeed, have any long range tangible result. Two days of the talks, which compressed private conversations into less than three hours, have brought no new commitments for Britain. Apparently they have also brought no concession from Italy.

Co-operation Again Possible

But it becomes clear that Mr. Chamberlain is adopting a more vigorous policy toward the members of the Rome-Berlin axis. This has lessened the criticism in Opposition circles which were apprehensive lest concessions by the democracies result from the Rome conversations. If the Prime Minister continues in this stiffer attitude, criticism from National Government supporters is bound to diminish. The co-operation of men like Mr. Anthony Eden, Mr. Alfred Duff Cooper and Viscount Cranborne—who broke with the present Government because they wanted concessions to come from dictatorships instead of from democracies—again becomes possible.

Experts who have been watching the Rome events from afar see in the game that has been played out between the Italian and British protagonists a strong indication that the axis powers are now considering a disarmament drive. This is not as illogical as might be assumed on the surface because arms limitation might be used to perpetuate their present military superiority, particularly in the air.

It is understood that Premier Mussolini dropped an unmistakable hint he would like a disarmament conference in the near future. So would everybody here. But it is emphasized that rearmament will not end while there is danger of aggression. When the danger of aggression ceases rearmament will end of its own accord.

Belligerent Rights Delayed

As far as Spain is concerned it is understood that the Rome talks showed no prospects to exist at present of finding a common ground from which to appeal for an armistice. Mr. Chamberlain also was adamant on the question of not granting belligerent rights before the Italians and Germans have stopped helping the Insurgent General, Francisco Franco. The Duce was equally determined not to withdraw this help until General Franco's victory is complete, though it is understood that he renewed his promise to withdraw from Spain, lock, stock, and barrel as soon as the fighting is over.

Two other questions about which public opinion here was actively interested when the talks started are the Government's attitude toward the Italo-French quarrel and suggested economic and financial help for Italy. Both appear to have been answered satisfactorily.

It was widely felt that the Duce wanted to persuade Mr. Chamberlain to stand half way between France and Italy so as to facilitate the task of wringing concessions from Premier Edouard Daladier. Evidence points to this attempt having failed completely.

Similarly the Duce was credited with a desire from British help in rebuilding Italy's economic position which has been becoming increasingly strained in the past few months. Any move in this direction would have been highly unpopular here just now. Satisfaction is therefore expressed that Mr. Chamberlain has avoided this pitfall also.

Italy's Wants Today Traced To Hesitant Action in 1919

By Sisley Huddleston

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—To understand the basis of recent Italian pretensions in the Mediterranean and Africa we must go back to those stormy scenes in the Paris Peace Conference in 1919 when Italy believed itself cheated. It was at that time my business to record the proceedings, and I recall the indignation of the Italians, Signor Vittorio Orlando and Baron Sonnino, at the realization that the Treaty of London of 1915, which had brought them into the war, and the further accord of Saint-Jean-de-Maurienne of 1917, were not to be literally fulfilled.

It must be confessed that there was mismanagement on both sides. President Wilson did not stand firmly on his refusal to admit the justice of Italian claims to Dalmatia and some Adriatic islands, which were promised by London, as well as Fiume and Monte Nevoso, which were not promised, but which Italy nevertheless demanded. At one moment he seemed prepared to compromise; at another moment he issued an appeal to the Italian people over the heads of their representatives. The Italians, on their side, asked for more than they were entitled to even under the Treaty of London, and it was precisely that which they were not entitled to on which they insisted the most. They made the mistake of leaving Paris in a diplomatic rage, and in their absence many things were arranged. They lost out on mandates.

Compensations

It would be wrong to say that Italy did not receive a fair price for its services in Europe. Its gains were enormous, and even Fiume soon fell into its hands. It extended its dominion to the Brenner, and broke up the old Austro-Hungarian Empire. On the other hand, it did appear invidious that Italy should be left out of Africa when France and England, under the mandatory system, were adding so much to their domain.

There was also the question of Asia Minor. The accord of Saint-Jean-de-Maurienne recognized special rights to Italy in Smyrna. The French were in Syria, and the British in Iraq and Palestine, and, by the same token, there was no good reason why the Italians should not be in Smyrna. But the Italians hesitated—this was before the days of Fascism—and the Greeks forestalled them. How differently history might have been written had the Italians moved instead of the Greeks!

Again, it was proposed by the French and British delegates that Italy, having regard to the chaos which existed in Russia, should compensate itself by seizing the Trans-Caucasian regions, which are exceedingly rich, notably in oil. Again the Italians—Benito Mussolini was still relatively unknown—hesitated and lost their chance. Neither the French nor the British were to blame for the disappointments of Italy.

On the contrary, the Italians were granted possession of the Dodecanese Islands, which today afford them a strategic position in the Near East, that may yet be disagreeable to England. The French were far from wishing to treat Italy badly; they sought "satisfactions" for Italy, and if their efforts were not fruitful it was partly due to circumstances and partly due to Italy's own mistaken diplomatic maneuvers and lack of decision.

Italy's Hopes

These things must be recalled, for it is upon Article 13 of the Treaty of London that Italy now relies for further "compensations." It may be taken that the foolish cries regarding Corsica, Savoy, and the French Riviera, are without meaning. It is in Africa that Italy now hopes for certain advantages—a more stable status for Italians in Tunisia where they are almost as numerous as the French, and, if one counts naturalized Frenchmen of Italian origin, even more numerous, some participation in the control of the Suez Canal, which is the route to Italian East Africa; some concessions in French and British Somaliland, which are without much value but which touch Ethiopia and separate it from the coast; and the control, if not the possession, of the French railway to Addis-Ababa, and the port of Djibouti, now chiefly utilized by the Italians.

Article 13 of the Treaty of London they invoke sets out that "in case France and Great Britain enlarge their colonial domain in Africa at the expense of Germany, these two powers recognize that Italy is entitled to equitable compensations, notably in the settlement in its favor of questions concerning the frontiers of the Italian colonies, Eritrea, Somaliland, and Libya."

Indeed, the accord of Pierre Laval and Benito Mussolini of January, 1935, which Italy has now denounced, purported to make these "equitable compensations." A considerable tract of land, of small value it is true, was in fact conceded to Italy. There was a "rectification of frontiers." Moreover, France disinterested itself in Ethiopia economically, and gave Italy shares in the Djibouti railway. It is probable that these concessions regarding Ethiopia were interpreted by Italy as giving it a "free hand."

Basis of Argument

Signor Mussolini declared himself satisfied. The Italian account with France was, he said settled. Now he argues that France violated the accord in imposing "sanctions" on Italy during the Abyssinian campaign, and therefore the accord no longer exists, and we are back again to the famous Article 13 of the Treaty of London. This time Italy hopes to make a better bargain—to obtain greater advantages. Is it not backed up by Germany which also has colonial claims? And would it not be particularly awkward for France and England to open the whole question of colonial redistribution at this time?

Here is the excuse of which Italy is now availing itself to denounce the arrangements of 1935, and to reopen the whole question of Franco-Italian relations on the basis of Article 13 of the Treaty of London.

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SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

U. S. Defense Program Faces Little Congress Opposition

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13—President Roosevelt's emergency national defense message completes in rough outline the picture of contemplated American rearmament for the coming year, and leaves Washington with a feeling somewhat of anti-climax.

So much had become known of extravagant and highly spectacular proposals which went to the White House during the process of formulation of the program and so many critical pens had been sharpened to pounce upon such proposals when made public that the plan as finally promulgated takes the ground out from under many intended critics.

Congressional reaction was nearer indifference than anything else. Senator Arthur Vandenberg of Michigan, one of the most prominent Republicans in Congress, while striking a cautious note of warning against interfering in other people's troubles, nonetheless found that the recommendations demand "prompt and open-minded attention."

Pump Priming Plan?

Representative Hamilton Fish, (R) of New York, apparently primed by knowledge of some of the extreme proposals submitted, saw "another pump-priming scheme done up in red, white and blue bow knots." But Senator Warren Barbour, (R) of New Jersey, saw no reason why he could not support the proposals. This last seemed to be the generally prevailing opinion. Mr. Fish was the only Congressional commentor who saw "pump-priming" in the program.

There was of course division of opinion. Many gravely announced with Senator David I. Walsh, (D) of Massachusetts, that the program was something which "will require thorough examination and sober consideration."

The fact remains that there is no serious expectation of major opposition in Congress. The widespread isolationism very much apparent will make itself felt when revision of the Neutrality Act is considered. But the prevailing disposition almost everywhere in Senate and House is one of acceptance of the arms program outline yesterday.

Army and Navy Support

What counts more than anything else in estimating the outcome is the attitude of the ranking officers of the Army and Navy. There is widespread and nonpartisan respect in Congress for the integrity of these officers, particularly Gen. Malin Craig, Chief of Staff of the Army, and Admiral William D. Leahy, Chief of Operation of the Navy. It had become known some weeks back that both of them were determined to resist many of the more spectacular proposals being bruited in Administration quarters. Had these men testified against any proposals in the programit would have been the signal for a general Congressional revolt. Several in both Senate and House were waiting for the testimony of these men at hearings for their cue. A hint from either that a particular proposal was unnecessary would have been enough.

There were many plans urged on the President which would have caused a revolt. In early stages of preparation of the plan some high ranking civilian officials of the Administration were talking in terms of a program for buying 40,000 airplanes in one year. When informed that the private manufacturers could not possibly build them, the answer was that the Government would build its factories and go into production. There was a period when New Deal economists saw in the national defense slogan a new vehicle for some of their domestic measures which had been checked, while at the RFC the possibility of injecting new capital into the railroads on the plea of national defense was canvassed.

Nonpartisan Issue

But it can be stated factually that the program promulgated by the President has the approval of General Craig, Admiral Leahy, and their subordinates in the armed services. This means that by and large it will receive the approval in general of Congress. It means that Republicans will not make it a party issue.

The program itself is disclosed by the emergency defense message and the regular budget to be as follows:

1. Continued expansion of the Navy to a degree and at a pace which will keep it a close second behind the British Navy and far ahead of the navy of any third power.

2. Modernization of the Army at a pace which will give some prospect of equipping the "covering force" of the existing regular Army and National Guard with modern weapons within two years. This means the ability to put a force of 400,000 men into a field in an emergency with full equipment.

3. Increase of the air forces of both Army and Navy to a total combined strength of 9,000 planes. This means about 6,000 for the Army Air Corps of which over half will be training, reserve, observation, and transport planes. It will provide the Army with an air striking force—bombers and fighters—of about 2,000 planes. The Navy will have its full complement of 3,000 planes when the program is complete—presumably within not more than 18 months.

4. A program of stronger fortification of key points such as the Panama Canal Zone and the Hawaiian Islands in the strategic defensive system, and of naval and air base development to give maximum mobility to the naval and air forces.

Debate on Purposes

The actual appropriations recommended in the budget and in the special message are in almost all respects measures which are professionally designed to achieve these purposes. In other words, the debate centers on the purposes and not on the means proposed to carry them out. If the United States is to have a Navy second only to Britain, a small but compact, modern and well equipped Army, an air force comparable to those in Europe backed by industrial reproductive capacity, and bases to give both Navy and air force maximum mobility, then the appropriations recommended are open to little question—in fact represent in many instances minimum plans for achieving these objectives. Challenges will have to be directed at the justification for a big Navy, a modern Army and a first class air force. If the desirability of having such military forces is accepted—and the current tendency in Congress is to accept it—then there will be little controversy over the actual appropriations which are proposed.

Canada's Arms Exports

OTTAWA (CP)—Value of arms, ammunition, implements or munitions of war exported under 17 permits during December totaled $126,198, the National Revenue Department announced Jan. 11.

Principal shipments consisted of aircraft parts, $47,600 worth being exported to the United Kingdom, $2,136 to Venezuela and $215 to the United States. Aircraft totaling $37,000 and field guns at $37,000 were exported to the United States.

Rolling Over the Highways of the Northwest

Cushing

Streamlined Bus Awaits Passengers at Chehalis, Wash.

The bus pictured here was designed in the Northwest, is manufactured in the Northwest and seen only on the highways of the Northwest.

U. S. Defense Plan Meets With Mixed Views in Europe

LONDON, Jan. 13 (AP)—President Roosevelt's message to Congress calling for a $552,000,000 defense program encountered cheers from Europe's democracies and sarcasm from the dictator countries.

British and French applauded the United States rearmament proposals, Nazi Germans and Italian Fascists asked against whom the American Government wanted to defend itself.

President Roosevelt's proposals were displayed prominently on the front pages of all morning newspapers in Berlin, two of which commented bitingly.

"In order to make the expenditure of $552,000,000 palatable to the American people the incomprehensible argument is again advanced that America must defend itself against 'sudden attack,'" said the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung.

Views in Berlin

"One may well ask once more who in the world is thinking of attacking America suddenly. Whoever seriously imagines such a thing chases shadows and sees ghosts that are not of this world."

The Berliner Tageblatt said, "The President did well to let some time elapse between this message and the scare story of the Martian invasion."

The newspaper said the purpose of the message was plainly to serve as "a special train to rush Roosevelt into his third presidential term—an armament locomotive with a job-creating tender attached."

Reichsführer Hitler's leading organ, Voelkischer Beobachter contented itself with a bold-typed caption which read, "Roosevelt demands $1,600,000,000 for America's 'defense.'"

Below was a smaller head reading "exciting comparisons with America's war preparedness before the World War."

France Approves

The unofficial French reaction was immediate approval, especially of the President's plane-building plans.

There was evident relief in Paris now that the "third great democracy" was discussing arming to a point where her strength would be felt in catch-as-catch-can world politics.

There was frank envy of a nation strong and rich enough to contemplate a special program almost double the total of France's ordinary arms budget for 1939 and equal to half of all arms appropriations both extraordinary and ordinary for 1939.

There was no official Italian comment, since newspapers had not had time to report the Roosevelt message, but unofficial quarters expressed the opinion that American rearmament might unleash another press campaign on the theme of "belligerant democracy."

Britain Is Pleased

Off the record, British officialdom was cheered by President Roosevelt's action—almost as though Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain had proposed the same thing for Britain.

Former Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, with open enthusiasm for the United States since his recent visit there, told his parliamentary constituents that Britons would welcome "the greatest possible national effort to place our armaments on a footing equal to our great responsibilities."

He said some people were asking whether British rearmament, organized on a purely peacetime basis, ever could match that of the dictatorships, which, he said, was on a wartime basis.

"Defense means reorganizing the whole nation for defense," he said.

Retirement of Judges Favored by Roberts

WASHINGTON (AP) — Supreme Court Justice Owen J. Roberts expressed approval of a suggestion by Former Attorney General Homer Cummings for compulsory retirement of Federal Judges at the age of 70. Speaking to 1,200 persons at a banquet honoring Mr. Cummings, he said:

"I am rather free to advocate that reform, because the Attorney General has suggested that his proposal will not apply to present Justices." Mr. Justice Roberts also said he approved Mr. Cummings' suggestion that an administrative officer be appointed to handle the business affairs of the Courts, now in the hands of the Justice Department, so that the judiciary might be divorced from the administrative branch of the Government.

Judge Upholds Age Aid

EASTON, Penna. (AP)—You can have $729 in the bank and still be classed as indigent, in the opinion of Judge Herbert F. Laub. He ruled that possession of that sum did not bar Catherine Silvius from receiving state old age assistance, because, he said, a person cannot be supported by income from $729.

Bus Transportation Is Spelling Long Trips on Short Budgets

Monitor Traveltalks
by M. Le Tour

Travelers contemplating long trips on short budgets would do well to examine the interesting possibilities offered by bus transportation.

During the past eight or 10 years, transportation by motor coach has advanced from the foundling stage to a position of prominence, which it enjoys today. In the early '30s, travel by bus was regarded, at best, as something of a hardship. Irregular schedules, uncomfortable equipment, and other factors combined to stigmatize motor coach transportation as a mode of travel used only in emergencies, or by a very specialized group of travelers.

Today, however, transcontinental trips by bus are commonplace. Schedules are prompt and regular. The reputable coach companies employ only efficient, courteous, and reliable operators. America's superb highway network is well covered by coach, allowing the traveler access to even the remotest areas of the country. Today one may make a transcontinental excursion from one coast to another or, more casually, buy a ticket to a neighboring town on smooth-running motor coaches running on set schedules.

Due to the low expense of motor coach transportation, an increasing number of tourists are turning to the highway-way each season. Costing less than a cent-and-a-half a mile, a ticket from San Francisco to New York or Boston, by any one of a number of alternate scenic routes, may be purchased for well under $50 (one way). Shorter trips are proportionately inexpensive. Substantial savings are effected on round-trip runs with liberal stop-over privileges allowed.

* * *

The traveler is advised, however, to patronize the well-established, reputable motor coach systems. During the past few years a number of "fly-by-night" bus systems have been organized, charging fares slightly under those of the more established companies. These smaller systems, while oftentimes reliable, more often resort to using older equipment, increasing the danger hazard, and lowering the comfort level.

The modern coaches used by the more reputable concerns are mechanical miracles. Passengers ride high above the wheels in comfortable, reclining chairs. In the new night coaches, operated by at least two large systems, chairs are converted into berths, allowing passengers to retire for the night. These night coaches are, however, still in the experimental stage, and as yet lacking in many desirable features. Improvements are being made on this "compartment sleeper" type of coach, and the near future may bring a much-improved coach to the highways.

This writer has just completed a transcontinental trip from Boston to New York. In all fairness to the reader and prospective bus traveler, he feels obliged to point out some of the less advantageous features of bus travel, while bringing the good points of motor coach service forward as well.

Sleeping on the day-coach type of bus is not satisfactory. The most comfortable method of making trips of long duration is the stop-over method. Passengers travel during the daytime, stopping each evening for the night at a hotel, and continuing the journey the following day. However, many passengers do ride straight through, sleeping in the reclining chairs.

For less than $50, this correspondent purchased a one-way ticket from Boston to San Francisco, including the extra-fare sleeper-coach service available between Kansas City and Los Angeles. The first leg of the journey, from Boston to St. Louis via Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, and Columbus, was completed in 45 hours, continuous travel. This meant sleeping in reclining chairs for two nights.

The second leg of the transcontinental trip, from St. Louis to Los Angeles, was completed in 57 hours. Regular day coach service was utilized from St. Louis to Kansas City, and at the latter point a sleeper coach was boarded for the remainder of the journey. These coaches run three times a week between Los Angeles and Kansas City. Sleeper coach service is also available to the east coast on one line.

* * *

Travel by bus is essentially a highly democratic experience. Passengers are thrown together by circumstance, and often become very friendly in the course of a journey. Drivers of the coaches are usually very affable, lending a friendly feeling to the trip.

On this correspondent's trip from Kansas City to Los Angeles, his fellow passengers included two refugees from Germany, an Australian architect en route to Sydney Australia, after a round-the-world journey, two elderly ladies from Canada, a radio operator from a naval submarine, and many other interesting individuals.

One travels intimately close to the scenery. The drive across the rugged country of New Mexico, and through the great desert of California was truly inspirational. On occasions the lights in the compartments were extinguished, and the passengers sat listening to radio music as they watched the silent desert, flooded with moonlight, slide by the windows. A genial porter brought soft drinks and well-prepared sandwiches on demand. Frequently the passengers sang together. On the stretch from Raton to Las Vegas, New Mexico, a seasoned cowpuncher joined the party, and his provincial dialect and stories of life on the western range added to the zest of the journey. Picture-book sunsets also added to the beauty of the trip as the coach approached California.

Tour-a-bouts

Some idea of the growth of skiing in the Laurentian Mountains north of Montreal may be gained from noting that the region now has some 20 ski tows as against last winter's three or four. Skiers insist, too, that they haven't gone soft in a single year, but merely want to make use of the snowfields during the short winter days. They point out that the thousands miles of Laurentian ski trails will this winter get thorough exploration, thanks to these lifts. They look forward particularly to a first acquaintance with two new trails just made available—the Maple Leaf Trail of 80 miles traversing the Laurentians from Shawbridge to Mont Tremblant, and the new ski route linking St. Gabriel de Brandon (75 miles from Montreal by C. P. R.) with Ste. Marguerite.

* * *

Sports resorts and larger cities in Poland have planned the most elaborate program of ice games and skating carnivals in their history, according to the 1939 schedule recently received by the New York office of Orbis—Polish Travel Bureau.

* * *

A new shelter near the top of Mount Civetta in Italy's Dolomites now makes this majestic peak much more accessible to mountain climbers and allows even those with moderate ability to scale its heights with relative ease. Mount Civetta is more than 10,000 feet high, and the shelter, known as the Maria Vittoria Torrani, is only a few feet from its summit. The shelter will be especially appreciated by climbers negotiating the more difficult northwest wall, as they will have a welcome place to rest after reaching the rim of this 4,200-foot rampart.

* * *

Easter in Rome will be the special feature of a spring tour to Europe via the Mediterranean, announced recently by the American Express Travel Service. Leaving New York on the Italian luxury liner Rex March 25, the tour is so timed that members of it will reach Rome for the last four, and the most famous, days of its celebration of Easter.

* * *

The new skiers' Chalet at Sun Valley, Idaho, is proving popular with skiers who compete in Sun Valley ski meets. Built especially for them, the Chalet is an Alpine-like building of 20 rooms, with four bunks to a room. When there are no ski competitions at Sun Valley, the Chalet is open to guests at the usual low rates, a dollar a night.

* * *

For the first time the annual Spring Championship Series of the International Star Class Yacht Racing Association will be held in American waters when selected star boats from various countries race on Lake Pontchartrain in New Orleans, La., during the week of March 25 through April 1. The New Orleans Gulf Fleet of the Southern Yacht Club, second oldest in the country, will act as host.

* * *

Norway, from December until May, saves shoe leather, for old and young travel, work, and play on skis. To accommodate the thousands of tourists who come for winter sports the railways cut all rail tickets to half price.

* * *

There are 21 species of birds found in Puerto Rico which are not found anywhere else in the world. The year-round temperate climate makes migration of birds unnecessary.

Big Swordfish Catch

In the four-month period June to September 1,093,000 pounds of swordfish, valued at about $100,000, were caught in Nova Scotia waters.

Shops Declared Ready to Double Warplane Output

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK, Jan. 13—The American aircraft industry can produce 5,500 warplanes a year—more than doubling the current output—with the present factory space, Leighton W. Rogers, President of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce, said in a statement made public last night. Speaking a few hours after President Roosevelt sent a message to Congress proposing that $300,000,000 be appropriated for army military planes, he declared that additional deliveries of most models could start immediately.

It was understood that the War and Navy Departments had devised a scheme whereby production could be increased quickly on certain types of planes by "farming out" the particular design of one factory to other factories.

Though Mr. Rogers made no mention of the plan, other sources said that the Army may assign production of the Boeing "flying fortress," the Douglas bi-motored bomber, the Stearman primary trainer, the North American advanced trainer, the Curtiss pursuit, and such planes as the Bell "Aircuda" to one or more other plants.

Further, Mr. Rogers noted:

"Our survey shows that the industry can increase its military output more than twofold by hiring more labor and installing machinery. In 1938, the industry's production aggregated approximately 3,675 planes of all types. There were 150 transports, 300 private and business planes, 1,425 light planes and about 1,800 military planes, including those produced for export."

He went on to say that an average of 150 military planes a month had been stepped up to some 300 a month. For job figures, he explained that the industry employs about 36,000 wage earners, and that a 5,500-plane goal would raise the total to about 74,000 employees on a 24-hour day.

Five Flee Alcatraz But All Are Retaken

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 13 (AP)—Five hardened convicts, including the notorious Arthur (Doc) Barker, made a desperate attempt to escape from fog-shrouded Alcatraz Island early today and reached the water's edge before guards shot and wounded two of them and captured the others.

Besides Barker, serving a life term for the Edward G. Bremer kidnaping, the men were: Dale Stamphill, serving life for kidnaping Dr. Fred Myers of Leedy, Okla.; William Martin, a negro; Rufus McCain, under a 99-year sentence for kidnaping bank employees of the Idabel National bank of Idabel, Okla., and Henri Young, who robbed the First National Bank of Lind, Wash.

Through mysterious means, the five convicts had obtained saws, which they used to cut through the steel bars of their individual cells on the lower tier. They managed to flee from the cell building, supposedly "escape proof," and make their way down the steep slopes of the Island to the shore. A guard discovered the empty cells and calls were sent to the Coast Guard and the San Francisco Police Department. Prison guards ringed the Island and finally sighted the five men, dimly outlined in the thickest fog in many years.

Dies Wins 1938 Award Of Americanism Group

NEW YORK (AP)—The National Americanism Award Committee announced Jan. 12 Representative Martin Dies, (D) of Texas, as the winner of its "Americanism award for 1938," for "outstanding patriotic service."

Mr. Dies is Chairman of the House committee investigating un-American activities. Some of the award committee members are Edward Spafford, Former National American Legion Commander; Mrs. Grace Brosseau, Past President-General of the Daughters of the American Revolution; and Messmore Kendall, President-General of the Sons of the American Revolution.

St. Lawrence Waterway Project Called Unsound

BALTIMORE, Md. (AP)—The St. Lawrence waterway project was denounced Jan. 12 by Cornelius H. Callaghan, manager of the Maritime Association of the Port of New York, as "commercially and economically unsound."

Addressing 500 delegates at the 15th annual convention of the Atlantic States Shippers Advisory Board, Mr. Callaghan said the project, advocated in a treaty signed by the United States, Great Britain, and Canada but rejected by the U. S. Senate in 1934, would bring an "imposition of inordinate tax burdens without corresponding benefits."

Welles Puts 'A Dull Thud' Into 'Progressive Education'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 13—This the story of a story that failed to be a story.

* * *

A reporter, reading a biography of Orson Welles prior to the young producer's Martian radiocast that caused such a furor, read that Welles had attended the Todd School in Illinois, noted for its "progressive education" efforts.

Young Welles was pictured working with hammer and nails at the age of eleven, building stage sets instead of burying himself in the usual school subjects of that age. Progressive education had permitted the twig to bend early, thus making a major contribution to the phenomenon of this public figure in stage production at 24 years.

* * *

The other day, not long after the Martian hoax, the Todd School bit suddenly came to mind, while contemplating the editor's request for "something different." "Why," said the reporter, "not interview Orson Welles, ignore the usual questions about radio and stage, and ask whether he is not a first class Case Study in Progressive Education? It ought to be different, and might be funny. . . ."

* * *

Mr. Welles was cornered at a press interview where he was describing his new recordings of Shakespeare, designed to make the study of the Bard vital and interesting. There was an accompanying book featuring marginal sketches of sets and costumes by Mr. Welles himself. Here was a perfect opening.

"Would you call this method of study through recordings progressive education, Mr. Welles?"

Came the immediate response, "That's a funny thing, that story about me and the Todd school. You know, when I went there it was a straight-laced religious seminary sort of place with rigid requirements. It did not become a progressive school until long afterwards."

"No?"

"No. You know I don't know anything about progressive education. But," and he laughed mischievously, "I don't think I like it!"

* * *

The recordings were excellent.

Strikers' Rights Are Argued

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (AP) — Charles Fahy, General Counsel of the National Labor Relations Board, told the Supreme Court today that an employer could dismiss an employee for participation in a sit-down strike, if the workman were first reinstated to his position.

His statement, based on the commission of an "unfair labor practice" by the employer, was made in response to a volley of questions from members of the Court.

Mr. Fahy was defending an order directing the Fansteel Metallurgical Corporation of North Chicago to reinstate employees who engaged in a sit-down strike in 1937 and held two key buildings for nine days.

Max Swiren, Fansteel attorney, argued that the Board had exceeded its authority in seeking to compel the re-employment of men "admittedly discharged" because of participation in the sit-down.

After Mr. Swiren's argument, the Court took the case under advisement. A final decision is expected in a few weeks.

Mr. Fahy contended that a workman, "no matter how guilty," continued as an employee if his employer has committed an unfair labor practice.

The Board, he said, would require his reinstatement if that would "effectuate the purposes" of the National Labor Relations Act.

Mr. Justice Stone asked if a man restored to his position could then be discharged for participation in the strike.

"They could be," Mr. Fahy replied, "if they were discharged after reinstatement."

"How long would the employer have to keep them—one day?" Mr. Justice asked."

"There would be no question of time," Mr. Fahy said.

Questioned by Mr. Justice Butler, Mr. Fahy said the men had acted illegally in seizing the plant.

"I don't think the Act condones unlawful conduct," he asserted.

He added, however, that when an employer is guilty of an unfair labor practice, the Board can direct the reinstatement of employees "to effectuate the purposes of the Act."

Chief Justice Hughes asked:

"Is there no conduct at all, no matter how illegal, which would justify discharge of an employee folowing an unfair labor practice?"

"That is the scope of my argument," Mr. Fahy replied.

This contention was made in one of three labor cases argued before the tribunal. They are expected to produce opinions clarifying the rights of striking employees.

Mr. Fahy challenged a Federal Circuit Court decision that the Fansteel Metallurgical Corporation of North Chicago had the right to dismiss employees who seized two key buildings in 1937 and held them for nine days.

He asserted that the sit-down resulted from refusal of the corporation to bargain collectively with representatives of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of America.

The National Labor Relations Act, Mr. Fahy said, gave the Board broad power to order reinstatement of employees if there had been unfair labor practices by their employer. He explained this was done to give the Board latitude in "making effective the policies of the Act."

One of the other cases involved a Labor Board contention that men who strike in connection with a labor dispute retain the status of employees even though under contract not to strike.

The dispute involved directly the Columbian Enameling and Stamping Company of Terre Haute, Ind.

The third controversy concerned the validity of a Board order directing the Sands Manufacturing Company of Cleveland, Ohio, to reinstate 48 employees.

All three cases were lost by the Board in Circuit Courts. Supreme Court decisions will be delivered in a few weeks.

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

The Capable Mistress and the 'Servant Problem'

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Training the New Maid, a Test Of a Homemaker's Ability

But There Need Be No 'Servant Problem' If the Mistress Is Understanding, Wise, and Fair

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In mother's day the "hired girl" worked from dawn to dark and belonged to the family for life. She slept in an unheated room over the kitchen and worked for a mere pittance. Because those days are gone, it does not necessarily follow that good houseworkers have gone with them. You don't want an ever-changing succession of Olgas, of Hildas, of Marys.

The servant question can be solved. A capable, understanding, and sympathetic mistress is half the battle.

Let us assume that you are a young bride, and that you have applied at an employment agency or that you have inserted an advertisement in the paper and Delgar has come in response. Her references say that she is honest, and she says that she can cook. You like her appearance and her personality and you select her because of the emphasis on cooking.

The Maid's Room

You take Delgar to her room. It is cheerful, pleasant and it has a comfortable bed to sleep in. There are plenty of towels for her use, plenty of blankets, and a good reading light. If she turns out to be the jewel that you hope for, you resolve to add a small radio to the equipment in her room so that she may enjoy the many evenings she spends there. Of course, you'll ask her to tune it low enough so that it can't be heard in the rest of the house.

You will have to decide about her uniforms sooner or later. She will need three or four daytime uniforms of good washable cotton and three white work aprons to wear over them. For afternoon, she will require dark uniforms; the traditional black, dark wine, or dark green. For summertime you may substitute light gray rayon. She should have several organdy or linen aprons to go with these.

If, before you give the uniforms to the maid you take the time to sew snaps on the collars and cuffs, you may eliminate many troublesome moments for her. In the house with one maid there is seldom time to tack on white collars and cuffs, and safety pins are annoying to manage.

Perhaps Delgar has not had a great deal of training so you explain to her that she is to wear low-heeled black shoes while on duty and she is to remove the colored polish from her finger nails and leave off her jewelry.

Her First Instructions

Her first instruction under your guidance might well be in answering the telephone. Have a pad and pencil attached to the telephone table and have her write down all messages, numbers, and names immediately as the calls are received.

It is surprising how few maids answer the door well. They peer out suspiciously and open the door a crack as though they expected to find a gun pointed at them. Delgar will be taught to open the door half way and to say a cheerful "Good-morning" or "Good-afternoon." Later as she recognizes your friends she may say, "Good-afternoon, Mrs. Brown." Under no circumstances must she allow a social caller to wait outside the door. They are to be asked into the living room, and if you are there she says, "Mrs. White, Mrs. Brown is calling."

Unless Delgar is taught how to handle these situations, she is likely to fumble and mumble in embarrassment. She will enjoy the security of knowledge and feel more self-respecting when she is taught the proper thing to say and do.

If Delgar is uncertain about serving luncheon or dinner, have a dress rehearsal with her. Sit at the table and explain each step in detail. Then write the main points on a slip of paper and tack it up in the kitchen so that she may refer to it. For instance, the slip might read:

Step into the door of the living room and say, "Dinner is served."
Bring in the soup and be sure it is hot.
When the buzzer sounds, remove the soup cups but NOT the service plates.
Bring in hot dinner plates and place on pad on buffet.
Bring in meat and place in front of the master with the proper carving and serving tools.
Replace service plate in front of master with a hot dinner plate. Both may be handled from his left side.
As he fills the plate, replace with another hot dinner plate and remove service plate from guest of honor, replacing with filled plate, etc.
Pass potatoes and vegetables at the left side. Remember to hold the dish low and close to the plate.
Refill vegetable dishes and pass again when buzzer sounds.
Clear the table, remember to take off salt and pepper shakers, crumb the table, refill water glasses without lifting them from the table.
Pass the dessert.
At sound of the buzzer take the coffee tray into the living room and place on coffee table. Pass the cups. Look at the clock and return in 20 minutes to collect cups and tray.

Time Off Regularly

Delgar might be called a general houseworker. That means she will keep the house neat, cook, and wait on table. She may even do the laundry in a small household, or at least a part of it—the table linens, undergarments, and dresses. Whatever her duties, they should be systematized so that she will have some time off in the afternoon. Two hours may be easily arranged for in a well managed home. She should have a schedule so that she will know what is expected of her each day. The schedule should be closely followed as possible. A change in one day may upset a whole week. The schedule should be tacked up on the kitchen wall so that she can refer to it and check herself. Don't be vague about her duties. This makes for a bewildered and unhappy Delgar.

In a one-maid household the schedule might be arranged something like this:

Downstairs at 7:30 a. m.
Pick up the newspapers in living room and fluff up the cushions.
Breakfast at 8 o'clock.
Make the beds
Clean the bathrooms.
Dust and go over the floors with a dust mop.

This work can be finished in the average home by 10 o'clock in the morning and then the special work for the day may begin:

Monday—Laundry.
Tuesday—Clean downstairs. Brush the chair and sofa cushions. Dust thoroughly: the furniture, the lamps, lamp shades, pictures, and bric-a-brac. Wash the mirrors. Vacuum the rugs.
Wednesday—Ironing.
Thursday morning—Clean the silverware, refrigerator, and scrub the bathrooms. Thursday afternoon out.
Friday—Clean upstairs, brush, and air the mattresses, dust pictures and furniture, and vacuum the rugs.
Saturday — Clean the kitchen, straighten and clean the cupboards, the stove and the floor.

Once a month the furniture should be polished with furniture polish, the walls should be wiped down with a wall-mop. The chairs should be gone over with a hand-vacuum and the clothes closets should be cleaned.

In the average household Delgar will have finished the luncheon dishes and at two o'clock she should be free for two hours. At four o'clock she appears dressed in her dark uniform, ready to answer the doorbell, to serve tea when desired, and to prepare dinner.

Deserves Appreciation

These are Delgar's many duties in a one-maid American home, and when she does them well, she deserves praise and appreciation. When she makes an error, her capable mistress explains to her in a calm, low-toned, kindly voice what she wants and if possible she gives her a reason for wanting it that particular way.

And now we consider some golden rules which the good mistress observes:

Respect the maid's day out. Probably she has planned to meet her friends on her particular day. Don't change the day for an unimportant whim.
Be friendly and interested in your maid's welfare but don't discuss the family or your friends with her. And don't allow her to become talkative about her affairs. Don't listen to backstairs gossip. These things destroy the proper relationship between mistress and maid.
Don't discuss the maid's every failing with your husband and your friends. Even though she doesn't hear you, the critical comment hangs in the atmosphere and she senses it.
When she does not please you, talk over the situation quietly and calmly with her and study your words to win her co-operation, rather than to injure her feelings.
Provide her with good working equipment and teach her to care for it: a handled duster for quick dusting; a long-handled scrubbing brush; good dust mops and wall-dusters; adequate pails and brushes for all purposes; a good vacuum cleaner and a hand-vacuum.
Have a schedule tacked up on the kitchen wall and adhere to it as closely as possible.
When there is special cleaning to be done or more than three extra for dinner, provide her with extra help.
And above all else, don't forget to show appreciation for work well done and for the little special things she does for you. Remember she is human. You can seek and secure her co-operation.

Helene Decker

Dinner for Three

Adventures in Homemaking

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

My gayest adventure in homemaking, like any good adventure, came unexpectedly, one evening when I was a bride of only a few months.

Our apartment was my pride and joy and had everything, I congratulated myself; even though it was condensed to thimble-like proportions.

The sunny living-room had a scrap of roof, pocket-handkerchief size to be sure, but large enough for several persons to squeeze safely on the little balcony formed by the high window boxes where petunias, marigolds, and gladiolas grew so profusely that even a bronzy-green hummingbird once stopped to sample its city hospitality.

A tiny hall proved an excellent dining room, the bedroom boasted slanting ceilings with a cunning dormer, and the bathroom had a proper window instead of the shaft traditional in so many small city dwellings.

* * *

What was perhaps best of all, I had a Real Kitchen. Like the bedroom, it, too, had a dormer window. My goodman put up ample shelves. Underneath a long one on the side wall, I screwed large cup-hooks and hung all my bright bulgy jugs and creamers in a row. We called it Pitcher Avenue. The kitchen door was our bulletin board with cartoons, poems, and photographs pasted up and changed weekly. I mixed bread in the dish-pan (having nothing else large enough) and proudly buttered its golden crust.

I dressed for dinner and served it so carefully no one should guess, I told myself, how I scrimped and saved in my housekeeping.

Then one evening the doorbell rang just as I was putting the last touches on our evening meal. With no warning at all, there was my husband's out-of-town cousin, an eager lad openly pleased to find he had arrived in time for dinner.

* * *

Now when some people have chops they serve a number of them, piled on a platter. We had one apiece.

I scurried frantically through my mind. Fortunately, there were plenty of vegetables and a nice dessert; but what to do about the meat?

Of course I could give each of them one, and go without mine; but that would make our guest feel uncomfortable and I dismissed the thought. They were nice little chops with long tails. Well then, why not? People sewed up a turkey! I dove for my workbasket.

With a sharp knife, I trimmed off the two tails and stitched them together. There we were, with three chops as nice as you please! I kept the hand-wrought one so that no one would question its construction. Peas, rolls, mashed potato, apple pie—how good it all tasted; dilemma into adventure, and what fun! **J. B.**

Courtesy of the International Silk Guild

For Southern Nights

Luxuriant with large carnations on a white ground, this gown bespeaks a southern evening. The dress is of taffetaized printed silk crepe, featuring a deep V-neckline front and back with draped line flowing to the sleeves to meet the four big bow loops at the shoulder.

A Friday Column

Kitchen Kinks

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Pudding From Left-overs

I use the left-over fruit juices (especially those from canned fruit) to make puddings out of. I thicken the juice with a little cornstarch, about 1 tablespoon to 1 cup of juice, and serve with whipped cream.

(Mrs.) R. C. D., Washington

* * *

Mayonnaise and White Sauce

When making white sauce for creamed cauliflower, salmon, etc., I add 1 tablespoon of mayonnaise dressing. We like the flavor it gives.

(Mrs.) O. F. DeG., New York

* * *

Pork With Apples

I slit a pork roast at intervals and insert slices of tart apple. It gives a delicious flavor to the meat and gravy. (Mrs.) D. D. I., Missouri.

* * *

Good Frosting

I think the secret of good cake frosting made of powdered sugar is in the beating. I always beat it until it is light and fluffy. (Mrs.) L. D. L., Washington.

* * *

Nut Waffles

I sometimes add chopped walnuts to waffle batter. The addition of nuts greatly improves the flavor.

(Mrs.) J. H. S., California

* * *

Hot Chocolate Hint

A pinch of salt improves the flavor of hot chocolate. I add a very little vanilla also.

(Mrs.) H. P. J., Idaho

Charmante; Saks, Fifth Avenue

In the 1939 Spring Mode

This jacket dress is of gray jersey and hairy wool. The jacket striped in green and brown, the dress girdled with a wide gaucho belt of brown calfskin. In this model Jane Derby illustrates certain features of the 1939 mode: pockets, pleated skirt, little-girl simplicity, lapels and collar returning to jackets.

Because

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

BECAUSE—we pricked our fingers when we attached the linen "bedsides" to the mattress with safety pins, we tacked them to a piece of calico, large enough to cover the mattress and allow the bedsides to hang down at the right length. They hang better and do not tear at the corners when done in this way.

BECAUSE—the kitten climbed the dining-room wall and tore strips from the maize-colored wallpaper, we discovered a black underpaper which, retouched with a sixpenny tin of enamel, made a very effective waist-high dado unattractive to climbing kittens but singularly pleasing to the human eye.

BECAUSE — the dust-cart and rubbish collector is unknown in our neighborhood, and the dump of old coal-scuttles, galvanized pails, and holed saucepans, left by the last tenants, offended the eye and took up valuable space in the small vegetable garden, we filled the pails and other receptacles with compost and ranged them along the wall of a shed. They are the most effective seedpans we have ever used and the space thus saved in the seed bed has enabled us to have far more sowings of favorite vegetables than before.

BECAUSE—our rag bag was cluttered with scraps of artificial silk petticoats and nightgowns in pastel shades, we cut them into inch-and-a-half-wide strips, sewed them together to make a continuous thread and crocheted them into bedroom mats, firm and pretty, with the colors arranged in four-inch strips across the width. We backed them with old sacks well washed and dyed black. They were much appreciated by the needy women to whom we sent them.

BECAUSE—the cows made the right-of-way to our vegetable garden impassable in wet weather, we used the medieval method of laying down straw in the worst of the puddles and scattering the fine coke ashes from the independent boiler over all. It made a firm causeway which neither cows' hooves nor heavy rain affects.

BECAUSE — though lacking in cash we are rich in ideas, we have written this article in the hope that it may help someone to turn disadvantages to their advantage.

G. L. and J. M. E. C.

All-America Vegetable Winners for 1939

GARDENING

Similar to the All-America Selections of flowers, proposed new vegetable varieties from around the world have been tested in the 12 All-American vegetable trial grounds. Judges, selected as the best qualified in each climatic zone, watch over these trials from planting to maturity and it is from their combined judgments that these most outstanding new varieties receive the awards and recommendation for 1939 introduction.

These new vegetables are believed better or more useful for American gardens than any others of their kinds or for their purposes. Other proposed new varieties were recommended by some judges and for some purposes and sections but the award winners may be considered the leading and most desirable varieties for general garden culture.

Here are the outstanding new vegetables for the season of 1939:

Silver Medals

New Hampshire Hybrid Eggplant is the top winner this year. It was developed as a very early, uniform strain of shapely, right-sized, deep purple eggs. The farther south we grew it in the trials the more prolific it seemed to be and this distinctive new variety is bound to be very popular for home and market use. Growth and foliage are medium, fruits hang low and the elongated shape is desirable for all uses.

Next came Granda, a remarkable bush Snap Bean for garden and commercial use. A couple of days later than the earliest, Bountiful, this long, flat, straight podded, rather light green Granda is fiberless, stringless, and has flavor, quality and attractive appearance. The robust vines are prolific and the white seeds make fine shelled beans. That is a lot of recommendation for this all-purpose bean.

Down South we eat Okra and like it. It's always included in soups and stews by the big canners, and for this purpose the mammoth green-podded kind is used. Pods and stems have been covered with minute hairs and spines but the new Clemson Spineless Okra has eliminated these spines so now we need not have a pair of gloves to pick it. This fine new development is uniform and prolific, with plump, ridged pods of best quality.

Bronze Medals

Another Okra, called White Lightning, had more judges voting for it than any other entry this year. It is the earliest bearer, of long, slender, smooth, round white pods and seems also to produce longer than the rest. Each pod is in good eating condition a few days after its blossom drops, and stays tender until nine or ten inches long.

Plentiful Bean is well named, and it too will knock at Bountiful's door. It's a medium-green-podded bush snap of early habit and the heavy bushes carry a plentiful supply of stringless long straight pods. Its chief superiority for market use is in its black seeds, which make the pods seem greener longer or not discoloring as quickly as a light seeded bean.

The almost spontaneous popularity of the green Table Queen or Acorn Squash now has a rival. Golden Table Queen is its counterpart in a rich golden colored, thin hard shell. It produces abundantly, is the same size for baking and stuffing, and the fine-grained, solid flesh is three fourths of an inch thick. Gold is believed a better and richer color to appeal to the housewife.

Honorable Mention

Though but few new varieties could win awards, several were considered nearly as good.

The Queen of Colorado Cantaloupe is an oval market or shipping type developed from a Honeyball Melon hybrid. It comes with a hard, pearly gray rind, medium netting, and solid, bright orange flesh practically to the rind. Its flavor is excellent and somewhat different from other melons.

Wayside Market Cantaloupe is to be noted for its resistance to wet weather, and it holds its agreeable flavor under excessive moisture conditions. It is large, gray, and globe shaped, weighing about 5½ pounds, and is a good yielder. Flesh is gold and rather coarse.

Hybrid Sweet Corns are frequently particular as to growing conditions, but two new varieties are offered as quite worthy over a wide territory. Twelve-Row Ear Pack Bantam has the same maturity as the normal 8-Row Golden Bantam. The cob is very small, fills out to the tip, is sweet and fine flavored. While it just suits whole ear canning, it is also valuable for home gardens. Aristogold Bantam No. 1 showed up well even at the most southern trial ground, in Georgia, and is very resistant to hot, dry weather. Ears are longer than Golden Cross Bantam and show less smut. It is a vigorous, large eared, disease resistant, midseason variety with short, medium husks with but mild worm injury. Try this especially in the west and south, although it was well accounted for across the country.

Top Notch Pea is a wrinkled early main crop reminder of the standard Alderman, but with shorter, darker green pods and grows about four feet tall.

Connecticut Straightneck is a very valuable new variety of Yellow Summer Bush Squash. It would doubtless have placed higher in the awards except that it is so similar to last year's Silver Medal winner, Early Prolific Straightneck. To the writer it seems a bit lighter yellow in color in its young eating or marketable stage and less warted when mature.

A Friday Column

Spring Glove Pageant Ablaze With Color

By Helen Johnson Keyes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

In Victorian days it used to be said that a lady was known by the gloves she wore. This, of course, was only a half-true aphorism, but it expresses the role then played by gloves in elegant dress. In the immediate post-war era gloves lost their prestige, but today they have again assumed a position of importance in every ensemble.

The first attribute with which the new spring gloves command attention is color. Dominant are the tones in the golden scale, which give a new luster to beige, tan, straw, mustard, and tobacco-brown. Then follow the greenish implications, suffused, too, with yellow and gold overtones—sulphur, chartreuse, acid. Then the yellow-permeated reds, which supply us with "quince jelly" and tangerine. The purple scale is long, complex and dramatic, ranging from a blue-tinged pink to fuchsia, by way of bois-de-rose, claret, American-Beauty red, magenta, violet, plum, amethyst. In these brilliant diapasons, black is a muted note. White and navy, however, are frequently sounded.

One-Color Ensembles

The brilliance of the spring glove pageant is in a measure explained by the new vogue for one-color ensembles, worked out in tones. In such schemes gloves that strike subtle harmonies but no contrast are extremely effective. This use of one-color families presented in gradations of tone is at present very much more chic than contrasted trimmings or accessories which gloves are chosen to match.

Extremes are approved everywhere, so we are not surprised to find that shorties are more than ever abbreviated, while "occasion" gloves are growing, like Jack's beanstalk. High-style lengths are 12- and 16-buttons; volume sales report 6- and 8-button lengths as favorites. They are drawn up and then crinkled down, mousquetaire fashion, over long sleeves. Shorties are correct with tailored and very young styles. There is a plain, loose-wristed pull-on, with no stitching on the back or detail of any kind, which is accepted as the inevitable glove for wear with the "monk" or "angel" silhouette—a design so cut that it hangs straight from shoulder to hem, and is restrained at the waist by a wide girdle.

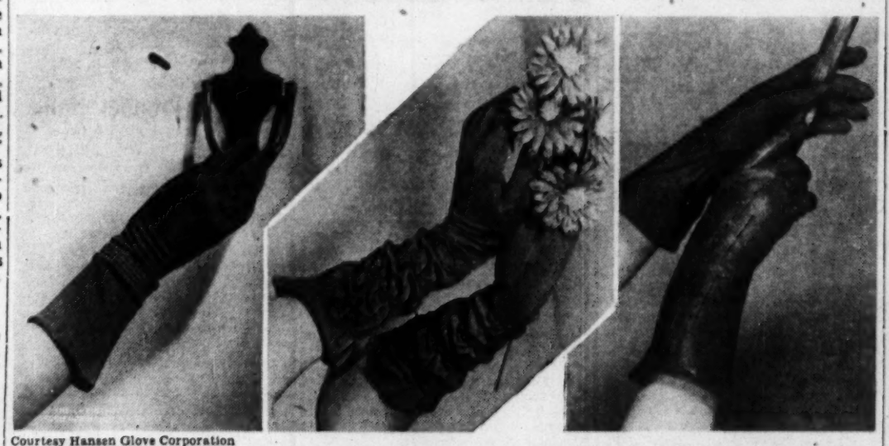
Suedes and mochas occupy a prestige position among formal gloves, and the trend toward softness lends importance to doeskins and capeskins. Pigskin and also a heavy cape are good for sports events and for driving a car. Real kids can go decorously through a day until five o'clock. Combinations of leathers are important and also combinations of fabrics and leathers.

Elaborate Detail

Glove stylists say that color is replacing elaboration of detail. Perhaps so. But one finds seams outlined with embroidery twist and with triple stitching; open seams held together with fagoting and feather-stitching; backs trimmed with embroidered eyelets; cording laid on in scrolls, self-leather appliqués; perforations, pinking, scalloping; lattice backs and wrists; slashed slits crisscrossed with knotted embroidery twist, smocking, shirring, lastex puckers, soutache and cellophane braiding, patent and reptile trims. And on long evening gloves, appliqués of gold kidskin, sequins and paillettes.

A novelty in the glove silhouette is the "keyhole" thumb, long and pointed, with straight extended seams. In some cases this aggressive member of the digit group is slimmed at the base by tucks. Diagonal turn-over cuffs, faced with a contrasted leather and color, are a vogue, when the glove is short.

We have spoken of tonal coordination of gloves with ensembles. Another and very amusing evening fashion among girls who welcome the fantastic is to wear colored hair nets and match their gloves to these! An ostrich-tip hair ornament and a large stone in a brooch or other jewel can carry farther this up-to-the-moment vogue for bright-colored meshes surmounting a coiffure and sounding an accessory color key for the gloves to repeat.



Courtesy Hansen Glove Corporation

Among the spring glove offerings are these three models in rayon. The one at the left has a decorative fagoting effect in the lastex wristband. The band serves to keep the glove in perfect position. Rows of puffed shirring dress up the pair shown in the center. These longer gloves are for afternoon wear with short and three-quarter length sleeves. The shirred gloves would also look well crushed down over long fitted sleeves. Both models come in black, burnt earth, claret, India brown, marine blue, and white. The all-occasion glove at the right is one of the popular leather-fabric combinations.

Co-operative Cooking—A Plan for Small Families

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

My neighbor, whose children have grown up and left home, complained that it was hard for a woman used to cooking for a whole family to get used to fixing up little dabs of this and that for herself and her husband. And good as baked potatoes and chops and steaks are, they grew tired of them as a steady diet, she said, and sometimes longed for a roast or a baked ham. Yet such things lasted so long for two people that it was hard to dispose of them if she did cook them.

Most recipes are planned to serve six or eight people, and it is not easy to divide them for cooking. So with my family of four I would always have enough left over for two or three people. But I found that meats were better when cooked in larger pieces and that baked dishes dried out if too small and thin.

So my elderly neighbor and I put our heads together and evolved the "co-operative cooking" plan. We had sometimes "exchanged" dishes in neighborly fashion and found that it lightened our work when we did, so we decided to go at it in a businesslike way.

Each one gets breakfast and lunch for her own family, those meals being easier to prepare in small quantities. For dinner we make out menus for the week, deciding which dishes each one will make. One does the baking while the other does the top-of-the-stove cooking. Then we divide the food, she getting one third and I two thirds. We divide the cost in the same way. The children carry the food quickly from one house to the other, and think it is lots of fun being Little Red Riding Hood with her basket.

We find we are able to have a much larger variety with much less work in this way. Also we enjoy the chance to eat food that we did not cook ourselves, something most housewives like. So we would recommend this "team work" to other neighbors with small families.

(Mrs.) E. N.

Speaking of Sheets

In the illustration of sheets published last Friday, January 6, the credit under the picture read "Courtesy Pequot Sheets and Pepperell Manufacturing Co." It should have read "Courtesy Pequot Mills and Pepperell Manufacturing Co." The photographs were from Pequot and the superimposed sketches from Pepperell.—Editor.

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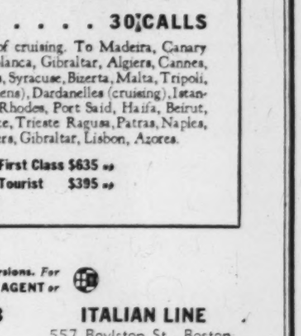

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The Home Forum

On Eating Out

IT CONSTITUTES, really, quite a serious problem: this business of eating out.

Not, of course on the present occasion, because of a paucity of places to go to; but, on the contrary, because each time we sally forth we are confronted with so rich, so positively fabulous an assortment of attractions from which to choose. Here, within no more than half a dozen square blocks, must stand, at our service, nearly every—it seems impossible to exaggerate—conceivable variation on the restaurant theme: modest and grandiose, subdued and convivial, European, Scandinavian, Asiatic. The establishment, wherein fine china is set by deft fingers on slippery, stiff linen, and silver covers are removed with ineffable solicitude from squab and lobster, from dark duck and pale sole; the sidewalk cafés, keeping late company with the prolonged Indian Summer, with greenery in tubs and awnings and checked cloths; the tea-rooms, multitudinous, derived from, and maintained by, ladies with a flair, and a feeling, for the "dainty," manifesting itself in paper-lace doilies and parsley like a shrub on the miniature cutlet; the very small, discreet, almost surreptitious places, full of bowing from the hips, and glidings, and whiskings; the rooms with chop-sticks and muted lights, and the rooms with very strong, candid lights, and darned napery, and wicker baskets of fresh good bread and mounds of spaghetti, and Verdi trumpeting forth sociably from a gramophone; the soda fountains, the snack bars, the cafeterias—

There seems, really, to be no end to them. Territory enough for months of exploring. And gradually, of course, explored it all will be. But just at present, for some sort of reason, we find that after standing—dithering, debating—on the corner, very much in everyone's way, we are apt, after all, to progress no further afield than our own street.

Not, of course, that concentrating on our street means in the least going to the same place. Oh, no, indeed. Further choice confronts us even here.

* * *

THERE IS, FOR instance (to start off with), the lunch counter.

The lunch-counter extends, immaculately white, through a long, narrow room. On one side of it are the stools, precise as Tiller Girls, upon which we, the customers, sit; on the other side, among pots, urns, grills, all the benickeled paraphernalia of their business, are The Boys. The Boys are three in number, not counting Erk. Erk is as close as we can come to his name; it doesn't seem plausible ("We are going to call him Erk," was never, surely, uttered by even the most haphazard of mothers) but that, as we say, is how it sounds. Erk is invisible: living a life of flawless service somewhere at the bottom of a rubber tube. The Boys themselves can produce, unassisted, all sorts of smaller odds and ends—sandwiches, soups, even hamburgers and frankfurters—but, when it comes to the real, the solid stuff, they have to resort to Erk. "Erk," they trumpet down the rubber tube, "a coupla beef stews." And up the beef stews come, in no time at all. Erk's own voice is never heard in response. In profound, subterranean privacy he exists: mute, mysterious, magnificently dependable.

The Boys, of course, are far from mute; and, on occasions, far, we regret to say, from dependable. That is the particular attraction of the place. One never knows, when one hoists oneself onto a tall stool, what they will be up to now. Sometimes (a favorite role) they are Tough. Sometimes they are Dandies: their white caps tilted meticulously at identical angles, their little fingers ostentatiously crooked. It may be any one of half a dozen other performances: the Operatic (very loud and grandiloquent, and richly garnished with Latin gestures); the Sinister (whisperings and creepings and abrupt starts); it may even be what, we can only suppose, is their Natural Selves (cheerful and laconic, a trifle "removed"); but whatever they are up to, always, so far as we are concerned, The Boys remain, as one might say, a fair treat.

* * *

IF, HOWEVER, WE simply don't happen to feel in the mood for a performance, there are other doorways. There is, for instance again, the doorway designated as Miss Merrivale's.

Miss Merrivale, like Erk, belongs to the great company of the potent but unseen. Her name declares itself on the sign—is even on the corners of the fluted paper napkins; and the "quality" of her pervades quite unescapably every cubic inch of the small room. She is, beyond a doubt, a lady of the nicest, most rare sensibilities; a lady who, we feel, has (to a perhaps inordinate degree) the truly feminine gift for cosseting, dandling, cherishing forth—for making personal and intimate every detail to which eye and hand have been applied. The curtains, one feels, have been sewn by Miss Merrivale; each straight little flower, standing singly in its vase, has been grown by Miss Merrivale from a specially selected seed. And as for the food—well, really, one goes to Miss Merrivale's not so much to eat her food as for the pleasure of being introduced to it. It is a literary rather than a gastronomic experience. The menu is so long that it has rather the look of a galley proof; it is dense with print—but not, as of course one at first erroneously concludes, dense with variety. It takes some time to unravel this fact: to recognize that the actual items are, to be frank, rather fewer than is customary. Here all is brought forth with grace, with tenderness. Others might scrawl down "Pork chop": just that. Miss Merrivale, as if gently entrusting to one's consideration a favorite little daughter all brushed and curled and charmingly frilled, says: "One very tender, boneless pork chop, smothered in delicious rich cream gravy, with fresh green garden grown peas, and potatoes delicately browned in dairy butter."

As one eats the tender boneless chop (chewing perhaps just a trifle doggedly), and spears (with perhaps just a little difficulty) the fresh green garden grown peas, one finds oneself conscientiously assuming an expression of seraphic enjoyment. For possibly—who knows?—from some hole or crack, from behind or above or even from beneath, Miss Merrivale is *watching*.

* * *

THEN THERE IS the upstairs Japanese establishment.

Here we have, in some fashion or other, risen to the position of possessing not only a special corner but a special waiter. His name is Mr. Something starting with an S. Mr. S. is very small, very brown, very deft. His face is full of the most minute pleats; and his hands move like disciplined dancers.

For some time, for a long time in fact, we labored under the distinct impression that Mr. S. didn't approve of us. We liked the special corner; and he, it appeared, automatically came with it. The instant we sat down he was before us. Imperiously the menu was thrust under our nose. "Come!" said Mr. S. in a "Come, come, no nonsense from you" sort of tone. Unfortunately, we belong to that class of diners which prowls snail-like through a menu, torn this way and that. Mr. S. gave us perhaps one minute; then "Roast lamb," he said, "yes," and took the menu away. "Very good," he said; and added, "Milk." Then disappeared. Half way through the lamb, he popped up again. The menu was fethrust under our nose. "Dessert, please." Hastily, at random, we selected something. Obviously he could hardly wait to get rid of us. We gobbled as much from the plate as we could manage; put knife and fork down. Mr. S. materialized, dessert in hand. He looked at our plate. "Finish," he said; and bore the dessert off. It was rather confusing; but obediently we downed the last string bean. Whereupon, like lightning, he was on the spot again.

And so it continued. Imperious, implacable, under orders, he attended to us.

* * *

THEN ONE DAY recently we went up and found our corner occupied by two large ladies with two small, depressed dogs tethered to their chairs. Feeling rather at a loss, we chose a table elsewhere. Another nameless waiter, small, brown, deft, appeared and bowed. After minutes and minutes, we managed to make a choice. "Anything to drink?" he wished to know. Seizing the chance, like a child out of school, we ordered iced tea; then sat back, with a pleasant sense of triumph.

But it was triumph short-lived. There was a sudden small breeze—a sudden awareness of something moving, very fast, in our direction.

"Come!" said Mr. S., and thrust out a menu.

A little smugly we reported that we had, thank you, already been attended to.

There was a moment's silence. Mr. S. seemed to put on inch after inch; imperious, implacable, he stood there before us. "*I* take care of you," he stated majestically. For the first time his private, minutely pleated face stirred; almost—almost — momentarily — there was a smile. "I," he declared, "get you fat."

In fashionable horror, we rejected the idea. He was stone again. "Come!" he said. There was the menu. Agitatedly, we tried to remember what we had wanted. "Lamb chop," said Mr. S., "yes," and took the menu away. "Very good," he said; and added, "Milk." Then he disappeared.

As we say, there is territory enough for months of exploring. And gradually, of course, explored it all will be. But somehow, at present, it is curious how difficult it seems to be to progress further afield than our own street.

DORIS PEEL

Ceramics

(At Metropolitan Museum, New York)

Cloisonné enamel with imperial yellow ring;
Vase with five-clawed dragon, period of Ming;
Persian porcelain water-pot, what a lovely thing!

Mosaic tile, Damascus, see the Beth'lem star;
Lacquered bowl from India, Babylonian jar;
Lusterware in bas-relief, red as cinnabar.

Greek amphora, crackled, with patina overlaid
Green as plumage of kingfisher, or a Chinese jade;
Simpering Dresden figurines, standing stiff and staid.

Majolica with colors, cobalt-blue and copper-red;
A ruby-crimson scarab with an alabaster head;
A history in ceramics of the life the ancients led.

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"JEUNE FEMME": *A Painting by Dietz Edzard*

THOUGH he was born in Bremen, Germany (1893), Dietz Edzard is more widely acknowledged and represented in other countries. We are not surprised to find France is particularly hospitable to his works, for he has favored the manner of the French Impressionists. This portrait of a young woman, "Jeune Femme," may be seen in the Durand-Ruel Galleries in New York City.

The portrait is painted softly and elegantly. It reminds us of Degas, and more perhaps of Renoir. While Renoir's stroke is silken, Dietz Edzard's is fleecy. Both painters seek to impart personal radiance to their models; both dwell upon the quality of femininity. Neither desires the sharp outline. They prefer to indicate contour, either with heavy swinging outlines, or tufted, fringed outlines such as we observe here. It is an art which hints at an effect without creating it too thoroughly, an art of brief and succinct statement. In seeking the originals of these artists we are reminded of flowers, in the texture of their petals, in the delicacy of their perfume, in the subtlety of their tones.

Portrait of an African Sculptor

WE ARE, of course, familiar with art guilds, in fact whole classes of sculptors or metal-casters. But very rarely indeed do the traditions come from a studio, from the workshop, of a really great primitive artist, a man who produces choice creations that enrich and delight our eyes. One such artist of the Bamum tribe in the Cameroons is shown . . in front of the almost completed statue of a man with a bottle. This master's worldly-wise features reveal so well the . . . scepticism, detachment, and seculsion of a significant personality, that it is a joy to look into his face. A missionary, who himself once witnessed the production of a Cameroon model (Emonts), describes this process and the sculptor himself in such inspired and poignant manner, that his information seems to fit our illustration exactly. His sculptor from the Babanki had learnt from his father the art of carving masks, but became so inspired on seeing a wonderfully carved wooden throne belonging to the Chief of Bamum, that he decided to work only for the nobility. His fame soon became so great that his tribe made the artist their chief. His studio, therefore, was in the chieftain's palace. Servants were there to help him when he stood in front of his rough-hewn wooden block, to model his creation with ease and certainty, using his small wooden mallet and primitive home-forged chisel. Finally the edges were polished with red-hot iron, and the spectator was fascinated by the beauty of the masterpiece and the solidity of this production of craftsmanship. Our artist . . . wears Haussa dress, effectively adorned with broad padded sleeves, and a few stripes. Round his neck is wound a chain of pearls, and the adept hands with mallet and chisel are resting on the shoulders of a figure, the ornamental top of a chieftain's chair. These hands are cunning in handling the tools of their art, and the master's shrewd glance allows us an intimate view of the mentality of such a man. . . . Those of us who suppose primitive art to be the sportive jesting of "savages" are compelled to abandon our naive point of view, for this Cameroon sculptor standing barefoot before us has all the characteristics of genius—earnestness, hesitation, and a mellowness which has its roots in a profound inward life and the control of the requirements of the craft.—From "The Savage Hits Back," by JULIUS LIPS (New Haven: Yale University Press).

Lincoln's Favorite Poem

THE evening of March 25th was an intensely interesting one to me. It was passed with the President alone in his study, marked by no interruptions. Busy with pen and paper when I entered, he presently threw them aside, and commenced talking about Shakespeare. Little Tad coming in, he sent him to the library for a copy of the plays, from which he read aloud several of his favorite passages. Relapsing into a sadder strain, he laid the book aside and leaning back in his chair, said, "There is a poem that has been a great favorite of mine for years, to which attention was first called, when a young man, by a friend, and which I afterward saw and cut from a newspaper, and carried in my pocket, until, by frequent reading, I had it by heart. I would give a great deal," he added, "to know who wrote it, but I never could ascertain." Then, half closing his eyes he repeated the poem "Oh! why should the spirit of mortal be proud?"—From "Six Months in the White House with Abraham Lincoln: The Story of a Picture," by F. B. Carpenter. (1867)

Immutable Trust in God, Good

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IF THERE ever was a time when the world needed to put its trust in good, that is, to be intelligently optimistic, it is at the present moment. Collective mental suggestion insistently argues that war is raging, that the armament race is being accelerated, that ideologies conflict, and that serious economic and social problems are, in consequence, springing up on all sides.

This mental picture, its somber hues frequently painted with the brush of exaggeration, is what human thought in general depicts. The number of truly optimistic people, one might infer, must be very limited! To tell the truth, there are but few, even if one counts among them those who are optimistic only intermittently. Is it possible to be optimistic continually and under all circumstances? Is it possible to deny evil and its seeming effect in every instance, and to acknowledge good alone as present and powerful? Yes, it is possible, and the only way to arrive at this acknowledgment is through Christian Science.

But, first of all, what exactly is meant by optimism? A dictionary gives the following definition: "From the Latin *optimus*, which means best; the philosophy of those who consider that the sum of good preponderates over evil."

Those who practice such an optimism are in advance of the majority of mortals, who, in general, are more inclined to believe in evil than in good. Their optimism, however, is neither permanent nor scientific, for it lacks rule and law. Exponents of merely human optimism believe that evil is a real entity. Hence they are at the mercy of circumstances, and their superficial assurance vanishes directly evil seems to touch them personally.

Real optimism, such as Christian Scientists understand and practice, rests on a spiritual basis, on immutable law, invariable divine Principle; thus, it is permanent and scientific. There is nothing in human doctrines or philosophies which can engender so complete a trust in good. Only Christian Science, discovered and founded by Mary Baker Eddy, can do this, for it is alone in proclaiming and demonstrating that evil has no reality or power. It affirms at the same time that good alone is real, because God is infinite, that it is All, and that consequently there is nothing real but good. On page 587 of the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mrs. Eddy, one finds the following definition: "Good. God; Spirit; omnipotence; omniscience; omnipresence, omni-action." From this definition we see that good is not material, but wholly spiritual. Since God, good, is All-in-all, it necessarily follows that evil is unreal. It is nothing, and by reason of its nothingness it has no power.

As soon as they grasp, in a degree, these fundamental verities, Christian Scientists recognize the importance of being constantly cognizant of the omnipotence of good and the unreality of evil, for belief in evil inevitably involves fear, the greatest scourge of humanity. By rejecting evil as nothing and by recognizing the allness, the completeness, the supremacy of spiritual good, they give all glory to God. Thus they obey the First Commandment (Exodus 20:3), "Thou shalt have no other gods before me."

We enjoy true tranquillity, serenity, and peace only when we understand and definitely acknowledge the infinitude of good. Thinking good and doing good are the Christian Scientist's law of conduct. Mrs. Eddy states that "the good you do and embody gives you the only power obtainable" (Science and Health, p. 192).

On page 525 of the same book, after reiterating the fact that all things were made by the Word of God, Mrs. Eddy adds: "Everything good or worthy, God made. Whatever is valueless or baneful, He did not make,—hence its unreality." This reveals that God did not make evil, and that therefore He does not know it. The prophet Habakkuk clearly discerned this when he said in speaking of the Eternal (Habakkuk 1:13), "Thou art of purer eyes than to behold evil, and canst not look on iniquity." The question naturally occurs here: Can man, as the reflection of God, see what God does not see, know what God does not know? Obviously not. Evil, let us repeat, is not real; it is neither person, place, nor thing. It is but an illusion of material sense, a lie.

The mission of Christian Science is to bring to light the supremacy of Truth, universal harmony, the allness of good, and so to prove the nothingness of evil.

Having to live in a world where, according to sense testimony, materiality, sin, and sickness—evil in all its forms—often seem to preponderate over good, the Christian Scientist must be very vigilant. He must always be on guard to reject instantly every erroneous aggressive mental suggestion which presents itself to him. He is not consistent or true to God if he makes a reality of some error, and then tries to destroy it with the truth. We affirm the allness of God and the nothingness of evil, and thus effect error's destruction.

When every individual accepts only good as real, and acknowledges God as Love, the one Truth, the only Mind, then the brotherhood of man will appear. Love is the finger post of which Christian Scientists may never lose sight, if they are to experience "the things which God hath prepared for them that love him" (I Corinthians 2:9).

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into French)

Confiance immuable en Dieu, dans le Bien

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

SI JAMAIS il y a eu un temps où le monde avait besoin de mettre sa confiance dans le bien, c'est-à-dire d'être intelligemment optimiste, c'est à coup sûr le moment actuel. La suggestion mentale collective nous répète en effet à satiété que la guerre sévit, que la course aux armements s'accentue, que les idéologies se heurtent et qu'en consequence de graves problèmes économiques et sociaux renaissent un peu partout.

Ce tableau mental aux teintes sombres, le plus souvent brossé avec le pinceau de l'exagération, c'est celui de la pensée humaine en général. Mais alors, dira-t-on, le nombre des gens vraiment optimistes doit être très restreint! A vrai dire il y en a peu, même si l'on y compte ceux dont l'optimisme n'est qu'intermittent. Est-il possible d'être optimiste d'une façon continue, en toute circonstance? Est-il possible de nier sans cesse le mal et ses effets, de reconnaître que le bien seul est présent ou puissant? Oui, cela est possible; mais pour en arriver là, l'unique chemin est celui de la Science Chrétienne.

Tout d'abord, que faut-il entendre au juste par optimisme? Un dictionnaire en donne la définition suivante: "Du latin *optimus*, qui signifie, très bon; philosophie de ceux qui estiment que la somme du bien l'emporte sur le mal."

Ceux qui pratiquent un tel optimisme sont déjà en avance sur la majorité des mortels qui, en général, sont plus enclins à croire au mal qu'au bien. Toutefois leur optimisme n'est ni permanent ni scientifique, car il n'a point de loi ou de règle. Les partisans d'un optimisme simplement humain tiennent le mal pour une entité réelle. Ils sont donc à la merci des circonstances, et leur confiance de surface tend à s'évanouir dès que le mal semble les atteindre personnellement.

Le véritable optimisme, tel que le comprennent et le pratiquent les Scientistes Chrétiens, doit s'appuyer sur une base spirituelle, sur une loi immuable, un Principe invariable et divin; alors il est permanent, scientifique. Dans les doctrines ou les philosophies humaines, il n'existe rien qui puisse engendrer une confiance aussi totale dans le bien. Seule la Science Chrétienne, découverte et fondée par Mary Baker Eddy, peut le faire, car elle est seule à proclamer et à démontrer que le mal n'a aucune réalité, aucun pouvoir. Elle affirme en même temps que le bien seul est réel, parce que Dieu est infini; que le bien étant Tout, rien n'est réel en dehors de lui. A la page 587 du livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, par Mrs. Eddy, on trouve la définition suivante: "LE BIEN. Dieu; Esprit; omnipotence; omniscience; omniprésence; omni-action." Cette définition nous fait voir que le bien n'est pas matériel, mais uniquement spirituel. Puisque Dieu, le bien, est Tout-en-tout, il s'ensuit forcément que le mal est sans réalité. Il est néant, de sorte qu'il ne peut avoir aucune puissance.

Dès qu'ils saisissent, dans une certaine mesure, ces vérités fondamentales, les Scientistes Chrétiens reconnaissent qu'il importe d'être toujours conscient de l'omnipotence du bien et de l'irréalité du mal, car la croyance au mal entraîne inévitablement la crainte, le plus grand fléau de l'humanité. Ils rejettent le mal dont ils voient le néant; ils reconnaissent la totalité, l'intégralité, la suprématie du bien spirituel, et ce faisant donnent toute la gloire à Dieu. Ils obéissent ainsi au premier commandement (Exode 20:3): "Tu n'auras point d'autres dieux devant ma face."

Pour jouir du calme, de la tranquillité, de la paix véritables, il faut comprendre et admettre définitivement l'infinitude du bien. Penser le bien, faire le bien, voilà pour les Scientistes Chrétiens la ligne de conduite. Mrs. Eddy déclare: "Le bien que vous faites et qui s'exprime en vous, vous donne le seul pouvoir qu'on puisse obtenir" (*Science et Santé*, p. 192).

A la page 525 du même ouvrage, Mrs. Eddy, après avoir rappelé que toutes choses ont été faites par la Parole de Dieu, ajoute: "Tout ce qui est bon ou digne, Dieu le fit. Toutes choses indignes ou nuisibles, Il ne fit point,— d'où l'irréalité de ces choses." Ce passage nous révèle que Dieu n'a point créé le mal et que par conséquent Il ne le connaît pas. Le prophète Habacuc avait clairement discerné ce fait lorsqu'il dit en parlant de l'Eternel (Habacuc 1:13): "Tu as les yeux trop purs pour voir le mal, et tu ne peux pas regarder l'iniquité." Ici se pose tout naturellement la question suivante: L'homme, en tant que réflexion du divin, peut-il voir ce que Dieu ne voit pas, connaître ce que Dieu ne connaît pas? Evidemment non. Le mal, répétons-le, n'est point réel; ce n'est ni une personne, ni un lieu, ni une chose. Ce n'est qu'une illusion du sens matériel, un mensonge.

La mission de la Science Chrétienne consiste à mettre en lumière la Vérité et sa suprématie, l'harmonie universelle, la totalité du bien, ce qui prouve le néant du mal.

Contraint de vivre dans un monde où selon le témoignage des sens, le mal sous toutes ses formes — matérialisme, péché, maladie — semble souvent prédominer sur le bien, le Scientiste Chrétien doit être très vigilant. Il doit toujours être en éveil afin de rejeter instantanément toute prétention erronée ou suggestion mentale agressive qui se présente à lui. Il ne serait ni conséquent ni fidèle à Dieu s'il faisait de l'erreur une réalité qu'il s'efforcerait ensuite de détruire par la vérité. Nous affirmons la totalité de Dieu et le néant du mal, et ceci opère la destruction de l'erreur.

Quand chacun, n'acceptant que le bien comme réel, reconnaîtra Dieu en tant qu'Amour, seule Vérité, unique Entendement, la fraternité des hommes apparaîtra. L'amour est le jalon indicateur que les Scientistes Chrétiens ne doivent jamais perdre de vue s'ils veulent connaître les choses "que Dieu a préparées pour ceux qui l'aiment" (I Corinthiens 2:9).

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne, (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Nocturne for Midwinter

SOFTLY tonight let the wide-eyed hare run
Among the silver shadows of this winter wood,
And let the antlered buck be undisturbed
Where tentatively he nuzzles at the hood
Of feathered snow the hemlocks wear.
Let no sudden crack or branch or fall of cone
Startle the lovely silence of these natural things;
Give them this night of solstice for their own,
And let the small curled gray squirrel sleep
Securely in his tree, no frightened pheasant drum:
Only let there be moonlight on newfallen snow
Misted with the silver promise of more snow to come.

FREDERICK EBRIGHT

Winter

THE bay is frosted and still,
Locked in a greenhold of pines,
Under the sky's gray regard.

Water, pine trees and sky
Watch one another
For a first stirring.

ANNEKE VAN ZINDRAN

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

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Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request.

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 14-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 13, 1939

Quick Victory Of China Seen In U. S. Hands

Christian college official says embargo on raw materials, machinery would defeat Japan.

China could defeat Japan in six months if the United States would place an embargo on raw materials and machines going to the invader, in the opinion of Oliver J. Caldwell, Secretary of the Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China.

This confidence is shared, Mr. Caldwell said, "by almost all of us who have been in the interior of China." The Secretary left China last August to rejoin Mrs. Caldwell and their small child who had returned to America in the early days of the war. Mr. Caldwell had been acting head of the Foreign Language Department of Nanking University.

Now he is traveling about the country helping to raise $330,000 for the 13 mission colleges in China. Frequent reports he receives from the Far East confirm his opinion that the longer the Japanese war machine bumps over the craggy road of Chinese opposition, the more shaky it becomes—and the more certain its ultimate collapse.

Six-Year War Seen

In his room at the Hotel Bellevue, Boston, Mr. Caldwell talked of guerrilla warfare, of Chinese resource and indominability, of Communism, as well as of social, economic, and cultural adjustment. He was born in China and spoke Chinese before he learned English. He has been through bombardments in Shanghai, Nanking, and other sectors.

Chinese strategists are prepared for a six-year war which they divide into three phases, Mr. Caldwell stated. The first phase, just ending, was the actual invasion. The second, just getting under way, is a two-year period of intensive guerrilla fighting. Chinese leaders are confident this will be followed by two years of gradual withdrawal by the invaders.

Colleges for Warriors

Chinese have a genius for guerrilla warfare, according to Mr. Caldwell. There are 1,200,000 guerrilla warriors in territory now occupied by the Japanese. Colleges have been established where more than 1,000 guerrilla leaders are being trained to organize Chinese resistance in occupied areas.

In the meantime, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek has kept intact an army of 2,000,000 men. These will be held back until the Generalissimo sees a chance of defeating the Japanese. Meanwhile, guerrilla forces are worrying the invaders, who must send more troops the farther they penetrate.

Mr. Caldwell told several stories to illustrate the fact that Chinese guerrillas spice their ingenuity with a sense of humor.

"One device is for young Chinese men to dress as girls. Passing at a sufficient distance from a Japanese encampment to deceive the invaders, the 'girls' attract the soldiers from the safety of the camp. The Japanese leave their guns behind and are ambushed.

"Another trick is to have a man who appears to be an old farmer walk past a garrison. On his shoulders he carries two large wicker baskets of chickens, suspended on either end of a long bamboo pole across his shoulders. Obviously, a harmless old peasant. Suddenly, he trips. The baskets break. The chickens run in all directions and the Japanese run after the chickens. They are then picked off by hidden Chinese sharpshooters."

Mr. Caldwell said railroad wrecking by Chinese has demoralized travel in Japanese-occupied areas. A journey ordinarily requiring eight hours now requires two days. As a protection against derailed trains, engines are generally preceded by a handcar. This is no obstacle to Chinese cunning. The defenders simply replace spikes with bits of charcoal which resemble spikes. The rails themselves are heavy enough to support the handcar, but as soon as the train passes over the tracks, it founders.

Japanese Morale Drops

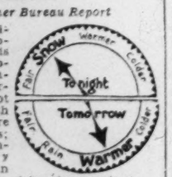
"Such harrying is devastating the morale of Japanese troops," Mr Caldwell remarked. "Terrorism merely sharpens the edge of Chinese resentment and resistance. The

(Continued on Page 11, Column 6)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Snow, probably beginning this evening or early tonight and becoming heavy Saturday morning; not quite so cold, with lowest temperature in the middle 20's; Saturday snow inland, possibly changing to rain along shore; slowly rising temperature.



Maine: Snow tonight and Saturday, probably becoming heavy, slowly rising temperature.

Massachusetts: Snow tonight, becoming heavy late tonight or Saturday and possibly changing to rain on the coast. Slowly rising temperature

Connecticut and Rhode Island: Moderate to heavy snow tonight and Saturday, possibly changing to rain. Slowly rising temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Heavy snow with slowly rising temperature tonight and Saturday.

Atlantic Coast—Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing northeast shifting to east or southeast winds, becoming strong and possibly reaching gale force over south and central portions late tonight or Saturday morning. Overcast weather with snow tonight and rain or snow Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	20	26	Minneapolis	24	26
Bermuda	62	62	New Orleans	50	50
Chicago	34	32	New York	28	26
Denver	20	18	Norfolk	38	28
Helena	34	26	Philadelphia	30	30
Kansas City	38	36	St. Louis	32	32
Los Angeles	54	54	San Francisco	42	42
Miami	82	60	Washington	30	30

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Jan. 13.
B—Minimum, Jan. 12

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 5:41 p. m.; height 8.7 feet.
Saturday, 6:11 a. m.; height 9.5 feet.
Light all vehicles at 5:03 p. m.

Exposing Art to the Weather

Wide World

Miss Jeannetta Annis of Toledo, Ohio — **Miss Mary Mathews** of Flemington, N. J.

Girls of Lasell College, Auburndale, Mass., come forth with a new fad of hand-painted animals on the backs of their raincoats.

R. I. Reorganization Plan Expected to Save $1,000,000

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 13 — Gov. William H. Vanderbilt completed and sent to the Legislature this week his own departmental reorganization bill which his advisors estimate will save Rhode Island $1,000,000 annually.

The Republican Governor's measure is the second reorganization measure to be launched in four years.

After several decades of unplanned expansion in State departments, Former Gov. Theodore Francis Green, now U. S. Senator, pushed through the first reorganization in 1935. It wiped out more than 80 bureaus and departments, many of which overlapped, and substituted 11 major State divisions. A reduction in the number of State employees and large savings for the State were expected.

During last year's campaign, however, the Republican candidates pointed out that the reorganization of 1935 had brought an increase, not a decrease, in the number of State employees and that State expenditures had mounted after the reforms.

Governor Vanderbilt's bill provides for 13 major State departments, instead of 11. If the civil service system advocated by the Governor is approved, one more division would be created.

Key point in the Governor's proposal is the post, "Personnel Budget Examiner." The official holding this position probably would be under civil service. He would be charged with the duty of watching continually over the entire State Government personnel, recommending that jobs he believed useless be abolished and also recommending any changes that might improve efficiency. He would be a job spotter and largely on his shoulders would rest the responsibility for making the structure efficient and free from the evils of political patronage.

Democrats in Saddle

Two weeks after the inauguration of a Republican State administration, Rhode Islanders were witnessing an unusual spectacle this week. Democrats still hold all the important appointive positions in the State Government. The old adage about the new broom sweeping clean hasn't worked out—not yet anyhow.

In spite of clamors from Republican workers who are demanding jobs after the G. O. P. sweep in last November's election, Governor Vanderbilt is pursuing a slow, cautious policy on appointments. A few of the Democratic office holders have submitted their resignations, but the Governor has asked them to hold over until he can find successors. Capitol Hill buzzes with rumors that some of the Democratic officials might be retained in office. This would be unprecedented.

Governor Vanderbilt proved his independence this week when he appointed two Democrats and one Republican to serve on the Emergency Public Works Commission.

Safety Record

Nation-wide publicity was given to Rhode Island's traffic safety record this week when exercises celebrating the State's mark for 1938 were broadcast over a large network.

National safety officials announced, meanwhile, that Providence held the best record of any city in its population class in the matter of reducing traffic mishaps.

Providence is particularly proud of its safety campaign, which has been copied in many other cities. From Auckland, New Zealand, came a letter this week asking for information on how the campaign was conducted.

Principal feature of the Providence campaign was the reduction in the maximum speed limit from 35 to 25 miles per hour. This reduction was supplemented with a widespread publicity campaign for safety in the schools and homes and in the press.

Cash rewards for motorists of the State who helped make the 1938 safety record were urged in the Legislature this week by Senator Ambrose P. McCoy. He introduced a bill calling on the Governor to work for reductions in automobile insurance rates. Providence, he declared, has the distinction of being "the safest city in the world."

Parking Meters

The controversy over parking meters was raised again when Representative Charles A. Miller introduced a bill to ban use of the meters in Providence until the people have had an opportunity to approve or reject them in a referendum.

Democrats Open Drive Against G. O. P. 'Purge'

A Democratic drive to prevent "wholesale discharges" of Democratic department heads was under way today in the Massachusetts Legislature as Republican bills for legislative reorganization of departments continued to pour in.

Representative Alber E. Morris of Everett, Democratic Floor Leader in the House, issued a warning that the Democrats will refuse to be "hatchetmen for the executive department" and is expected to appeal to numerous Republicans to stand with the Democratic minority to block present purge plans.

At present the Republicans have a majority of approximately 40 members in the House and 13 in the Senate, but several Republicans are already opposed to wholesale discharges.

Democratic Leader Morris insisted that "if a department head is not properly conducting the affairs of his department there are legal means to bring about his removal—but to ask the Legislature to 'reorganize' the department . . . is to ask us to put into effect a 'spoils system' the like of which has never before been witnessed in this state."

Representative Morris demanded that necessary removal of department heads be accomplished by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Executive Council.

The Morris protest came shortly after Gov. Leverett Saltonstall had sent a special message to the Legislature urging speedy action on proposed reorganizations in order that provisions for any approved reorganizations may be included in the budget.

Among the reorganization bills now on file is the proposal of Senator Angier L. Goodwin of Melrose, Republican Floor Leader in the Senate, for investigation of all State departments with a view toward possible reorganizations, and the recommendations for reorganization of the State Unemployment Compensation Commission.

Today or tomorrow the Special Commission Investigating Civil Service will file its report containing a proposal for complete reorganization of the Civil Service Department. In addition the Commission will call for abolition of non-competitive civil service examinations.

Late yesterday, Representative Walter R. Baylies (R) of Taunton filed a bill to prevent "lame duck" appointments by outgoing Governors.

Snow Fans Get Cheering News

Despite bright and cloudless skies over Boston all forenoon, winter sport fans have been assured—as only a weather man can assure them—that snow will begin falling late this afternoon and will continue well into tomorrow.

A heavy fall is expected all over inland New England, according to the report of Harold G. Noyes, Senior Meteorologist. Slowly rising temperatures are predicted for tonight and tomorrow. Sunday will be mostly cloudy, says Mr. Noyes, with occasional snow flurries.

New England's winter sports centers, now practically void of snow, have enthusiastically received the "heavy snow" news by arranging elaborate week-end programs for the thousands of ski and snowshoe devotees who are expected to arrive with the snow for a couple of days of play.

It is possible, Mr. Noyes says, that the temperatures may rise enough on Saturday to change the snow to rain, but he sees this happening mostly around the coastal towns. But not until, however, a good coating of snow has covered the ground.

The wind will be in the northeast, changing to the southeast sometime tomorrow. It will reach gale force along the New England coast and ships have been warned to be on the lookout.

While the Boston & Maine has decided not to run a Saturday Snow Train to Plymouth, N. H., as previously scheduled, they will announce tomorrow whether or not their regular Sunday Snow Train will be operated. If the weather man is right in his prediction, according to B. & M. officials, a Snow Train will be operated.

The week-end Snow Trains from the North Station on Saturday, however, will be operated as usual.

Attempt at Extortion Charged

Two men captured last night by G-men in a trap set at the entrance to the Robert Treat Paine estate on Beaver Street, Waltham, to round up the writer of extortion notes demanding $2,000 from Mr. Paine, pleaded not guilty when arraigned before U. S. Commissioner Harry N. Guterman this afternoon. Bail was set at $5,000 and the case continued to Friday, Jan. 20.

James Philip Penney of Waltham, alleged by the authorities to be the writer of the threatening letters, is charged with sending threatening communications through the mail with the intent to extort, and Thomas Patrick Sweeney, also of Waltham, with conspiracy to extort.

Sweeney, arrested as he arrived to collect the package supposedly containing the money demanded in the letters, told police last night that he had never seen Penney before and did not know what the package contained. He was stopped in downtown Waltham by a stranger, he said, and given $1 to pick up the package.

Hand-printed, the three letters threatening the descendant of one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence were all postmarked "Waltham" and were all received since Christmas

Virgil W. Peterson led the Federal men, Chief Asa E. McKenna, the Waltham police.

Harvard to Stress One of Three R's

College freshmen are supposed to have mastered the Three R's of the little red school house before they start their higher education, but at Harvard the second of these R's—'ritin'—is scheduled for much greater emphasis next fall. Incoming freshmen will have to brush up on their rhetoric and grammar, or Harvard is going to take a firm hand by requiring them to study English composition, officials of the college announced today.

During the past three years, from 55 to 60 per cent of the students who have entered Harvard have won exemption, due to high marks, from the compulsory freshman English composition course. This percentage is now considered too large, and a change was suggested by the Faculty Council "because of its belief in the primary importance of a command of good written English."

Assistant Professor Theodore Morrison, in charge of freshman English, said: "The course should put the main burden of its effort on training in exposition at college level—the coherent and systematic organizing of intellectual material, and the command of clear, correct, and civilized expression in English."

In order to win exemption from the course under the new arrangements, future students will have to score 595 on the college entrance examination instead of 560, as formerly. Those below the 560 mark will take 'ritin' whether they wish it or not. Ability to use the written language as well as the broad "a" is going to be necessary for Harvard men now.

New 'Tide House' Is Opened

Establishment of a new tide-recording station on the wharf of the Appraisers Stores Building at Atlantic Avenue and the Northern Avenue bridge, was announced today by Lieut. Ronald R. Moore, in charge of the Boston office of the Coast and Geodetic Survey of the United States Department of Commerce. Users of the Northern Avenue bridge have been speculating on the reason for the erection of the neatly-painted little "tide house."

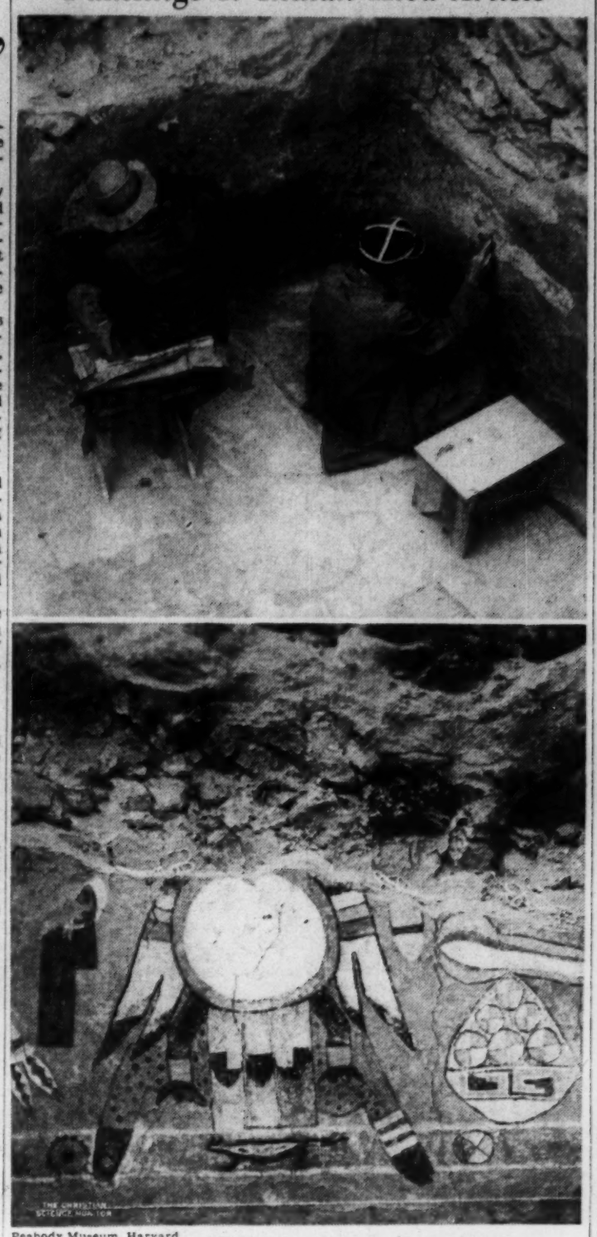
Inside it are instruments which accurately record the rise and fall of the tide, and so aid in compiling information used in preparing the forecasts of tide times and heights—which are valued by all users of the sea from ocean navigators to holiday swimmers and clam diggers.

The new tide house will be used in place of an older one built on Commonwealth Pier No. 5 in South Boston in 1921.

Gourd Society to Meet

The New England Gourd Society announces a public meeting on its first anniversary, at Horticultural Hall, Jan. 18, when slides made in natural color photography will be shown.

Paintings of Indian Kiva Artists



Peabody Museum, Harvard

Ceremonial Temples Contain Early Art

Members of the Harvard staff are shown in the top picture at work revealing the mural paintings. The lower picture shows a native Indian kiva painting at Atwatovi.

Million Years of Prehistory Of Mankind Termed Traceable

Archaeologists may now look forward to piecing together in detail the million or so years of human prehistory, Donald Scott, Director of Peabody Museum, Harvard, said today in his annual report to the President of the University.

"The Museum has supported more work in archaeology than in the other fields of anthropology, partly because the objectives or archaeology and the techniques required are more firmly established," he said. With the aid of the geologist, the paleobotanist and paleontologist, it has been possible to obtain unimpeachable evidence for the time relations at single sites and between widely separated sites. For the million years, more or less of mankind's prehistory, Mr. Scott feels, we can now confidently count on discovering such things as points of orgin, evolution of the physical self, upgrowth of cultures, the relative importance of independent invention or of diffusion, and the direction and extent of nomadic movements over the globe.

Expeditions of Year

The museum has sent expeditions during 1938 to Burma and Java, Australia, Solomon Islands, Greece, Peru, Texas, Arizona, and New Mexico. Preparations have already been made for an expedition to the Near East. It was in Burma and Java, last year, that important links in the story of human origins was uncovered together with information on the earliest of Stone Age cultures. In this work, Harvard cooperated with the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, and the expedition was supported by the American Philosophical Society, Carnegie Institution of Washington, and the Harvard Museum of Comparative Zoology.

Considered by many to be the most important field work of the Museum, the excavations at Awatovi, Ariz., now four years in progress, was also reported by the Director. Here, Harvard archaeologists led by John O. Brew are attempting to reconstruct almost eight centuries of history in the American Southwest. The 800 years apparently cover the pre-Columbian era, the period of Spanish-Indian contact, and the so-called Mission period.

Indians Used Coal

Probably the most impressive find so far, is the remarkable series of frescoes designed by primitive artists on the walls of their underground kivas, or Pueblo ceremonial rooms. Facts concerning social organization at the time the work was accomplished, are the first concern of the expedition.

Previous to Mr. Scott's report, Mr. Brew disclosed that he and his crew of 8 or 10 white men and 15 Indian helpers had found fireplaces in the ruins of Awatovi. These were filled with coal clinkers and were numerous enough to indicate that coal was used by the Hopi Indians for heating and cooking, several centuries before America was discovered by Columbus. Although coal was known in ancient China and Greece, and has been used in Great Britain since the Middle Ages, it was not discovered by the descendants of the American colonists until about 150 years ago. Nor was it extensively used until the nineteenth century.

Colored Wall Paintings

Buried in the Hopi temples or kivas, Mr. Brew found approximately 50 highly colored wall paintings very well preserved. These murals showed the development of Indian art from pure geometric design to the first elementary attempts at realism.

An expedition to Australia, according to Mr. Scott's report, began last spring for a three-year study of race mixture between native Australians and whites. The importance of the investigation lies in the fact that the Australians are the most primitive of existing races and that intermarriage with the whites has not proceeded very far.

A reconnaissance of Near Eastern sites was begun this fall preliminary to an attempt to trace the origin and early development of human culture in the Neolithic period, one of the critical turning points in progress, when the foundation of modern civilization was laid. During the Neolithic period mankind discovered agriculture and domesticated animals, thus achieving a more settled life in large groups with an assured food supply and leisure for further invention. The steps leading up to this cultural revolution form one of the obscurest chapters in all prehistory.

Talk on Lima Conference

Having just returned from the recent Pan-American Conference at Lima, Dr. Samuel Guy Inman, will discuss its issues at the Wellesley Community Forum meeting at the Community Playhouse, Wellesley Hills, Sunday at 4 p. m. In 1936, Mr. Inman was official adviser to the Pan-American Peace Conference at Buenos Aires.

Proposed Bill Ends $500,000 Tax on Cities

Annual assessment on 38 Bay State communities would be levied against highway fund.

A bill which provides that an annual assessment of $500,000 upon 38 cities and towns in the Metropolitan District of Boston be abolished and that the sum be appropriated from the highway fund for parkway maintenance was filed by a legislative commission today with the Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Provisions are similar to those in a bill passed by both houses of the Legislature last year but vetoed by the Governor. Last year's bill was termed "too vague in scope" by the veto message and accordingly the present bill has been drawn carefully to eliminate this criticism, the Commission's report stated.

The bill is sponsored by the Legislative Commission on Functions of Cities and Towns of the Metropolitan District, Senator Arthur W. Hollis of Newton, Chairman.

Milions Contributed

The 38 cities and towns which make up the Metropolitan Parks District, a unit of the Metropolitan District Commission, besides being assessed $500,000 annually for parkway maintenance, contribute about $3,000,000 to the Registry of Motor Vehicles for registrations, examinations, and fees and pay about $[illegible]-000,000 annually of the $19,000,000 gasoline tax, the Commission stated.

In return, the Metropolitan Parks District receives but $1,500,000 toward its highways. This situation, the Commission stated "is clearly in need of correction." Under terms of the bill, the $500,000 assessment would be transferred to the highway fund so a total of $2,000,000 would be available annually to the Metropolitan District Commission to maintain highways and parkways in the parks district.

Passage of the bill, it is said, would end the system of maintaining some M. D. C. roads under the highway fund and other by assessment upon member cities and towns, a course of action described in the Commission's report to the Legislature as "a confused and illogical hodge-podge." The bill specifically defines the term "boulevard" which at present is not defined in Massachusetts statutes, the Commission said.

Cities in District

The 38 cities and towns to be relieved of the joint assessment of $500,000 if the proposed bill is passed are:

Arlington, Belmont, Boston, Braintree, Brookline, Cambridge, Canton, Chelsea, Cohasset, Dedham, Dover, Everett, Hingham, Hull, Lynn, Malden, Medford, Melrose, Milton, Nahant, Needham, Newton, Quincy, Revere, Saugus, Somerville, Stoneham, Swampscott, Wakefield, Waltham, Watertown, Wellesley, Weston, Westwood, Weymouth, Winchester, Winthrop, Woburn.

$1,056,822 Gain In Aiken Budget

MONTPELIER, Vt., Jan. 13 (AP)—An increase of $1,056,822.50 for the biennial period beginning July 1 over appropriations by the 1937 Legislature was recommended today by Gov. George D. Aiken in his budget message to the Legislature.

Total appropriations recommended for the next two fiscal years were $18,771,257.78, compared with $17,714,445.28 appropriated for the current and previous year.

At the 1937 session, Governor Aiken recommended a total of $16,612,825.28. The estimated revenue for the 1939-1941 fiscal years was set at $19,424,470.50, leaving an estimated balance of $635,212.72.

The Governor cut the total departmental requests for the next fiscal year from $8,109,692 to $7,888,775, and for the year ending June 30, 1941, from $8,304,084 to $8,044,775.

Outstanding departments which were not cut were the old-age assistance, which asked an increase of $125,000, making a total of $600,000 annually, and the Highway Department, which asked for $3,840,000 for each year.

The largest estimated revenues, as usual, were from motor vehicle fees and gasoline taxes.

Unexpected Call From Fish Smack

The British lobster smack OK Service II arrived in Boston today from La Have, Nova Scotia, rather unexpectedly.

On Jan. 10 the craft sailed for Gloucester with a cargo of 272 crates of lobster and quantities of soft fish, but encountered a northwest gale on Thursday, which hit the vessel broadside and forced it to the Southeast until the ship's Captain found himself off Highland Light, Cape Cod, some 75 miles off his course. Yesterday afternoon the boat headed for Boston, but found last night's blow equally difficult to combat, and was unable to reach here until today. The ship's entire cargo was left at the Boston port.

Strike of Drivers Called in Lowell

LOWELL, Mass., Jan. 13 (AP)—The Chauffeurs, Drivers and Helpers Union (A. F. of L.) today called a strike of 260 members for Sunday as a result, Business Agent William F. Brooks said, of employers' refusals to meet demands for higher wages and shorter hours.

Mr. Brooks said employers had refused to grant a 44-hour week and $3 to $5 salary increases, according to grades. The present scale is $27.50 to $32 for a $48-hour week.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Louise Wheatley Cook, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of the Christian Science Organization at Boston University, in the College of Practical Arts and Letters, 27 Garrison Street, Boston, 8 p. m.

Theaters

Shubert—
"Victoria Regina" by Gilbert Miller, starring Helen Hayes. 8:30. Matinee Saturday, 2:30. Through Saturday.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Mr. Doodle Kicks Off," starring Joe Penner. 2, 5:05, 8:15. Also "A Man to Remember," featuring Edward Ellis, Anne Shirley and Lee Bowman. 3:45, 6:50, 9:45.

Coolidge Corner—
"Road Demon," starring Henry Armetta. 2:09, 5:14, 8:15. Also "The Young in Heart," starring Roland Young, Billie Burke, Janet Gaynor, and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 3:35, 6:40, 9:45.

Exeter—
Jack Oakie and Lucille Ball in "Annabel Takes a Tour." 2:10, 4:55, 7:45. Also "Swing That Cheer," with Tom Brown, Andy Devine, and Constance Moore. 3:45, 6:35, 9:20.

Fenway and Paramount—
Bing Crosby in "Paris Honeymoon." Fenway: 1:10, 4:05, 7, 10. Paramount: 10:35 a. m., 1:20, 4:05, 9:35. Also "Storm Over Bengal," featuring Patric Knowles and Rochelle Hudson. Fenway 2:45, 5:40, 8:35. Paramount: 9:25 a. m., 12:10, 2:55, 5:40, 8:25.

Keith Memorial—
"Son of Frankenstein," starring Boris Karloff and Bela Lugosi. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. Also "His Exciting Night," starring Charles Ruggles. 11:15 a. m., 2:20, 5:25, 8:30.

Fine Arts—
"Grand Illusion," starring Dita Parlo and Jean Gabin. 1, 3:05, 5:10, 7:15, 9:20. "March of Time," 2:30, 4:40, 6:45, 8:50. Also "School of Talent," 2:50, 5, 7:50, 9:10.

Metropolitan—
"The Dawn Patrol," starring Errol Flynn, Basil Rathbone and David Niven. 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:15, 9:35. Also "Nancy Drew, Detective," featuring Bonita Granville, John Litel and James Stephenson. 10:20 a. m., 1:40, 5, 8:20.

Normandie—
"Touchdown Army," with Robert Cummings. Also "Of Human Hearts," featuring Walter Huston.

Scollay and Modern—
"The Young in Heart," featuring Janet Gaynor, Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., and Robert Young. Scollay: 11:45 a. m., 3:10, 6:50, 9:50. Modern: 9:10 a. m., 12:10, 3:20, 6:30, 9:40. Also "Going Places," with Dick Powell. Scollay, 10:15 a. m., 1:35, 5, 8:20. Modern: 10:40 a. m., 1:50, 5, 8:10.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Flight to Fame," with Charles Farrell. 11 a. m., 2:45, 6:30, 10:15. Also "Lawless Valley," with George O'Brien. 12:15, 4, 7:45. Stage: Lew Parker and Co., Kay Hamilton and 7 Fredysons. 1:20, 5:10, 8:55.

Strand—
Edward G. Robinson and Claire Trevor in "The Amazing Dr. Clitterhouse." Also "Swiss Miss," with Laurel and Hardy.

Repertory—
Loretta Young in "Four Men and a Prayer." Also "Navy Blue & Gold," with Robert Young and Lionel Barrymore. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

State and Orpheum—
"Dramatic School," starring Luise Rainer and Paulette Goddard. Orpheum: 9:40 a. m., 12:35, 3:30, 6:20, 9:15. State: 12:05, 3:05, 6:05, 9:05. Also "The Shining Hour," with Joan Crawford, Margaret Sullavan, Robert Young, Melvyn Douglas and Fay Bainter. Orpheum: 11:05 a. m., 2, 4:50, 7:45, 10:40. State: 1:30, 4:30, 7:30, 10:30.

Tremont—
"Madame X" with Gladys George. Also "A Day at the Races," with the Marx Brothers. Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m.

South Station Theater—
"Lowell Thomas Travel—to Havana." "The Floyd Gibbons True-Adventure Story." "The Washington Parade." "Preisser Sisters Musical," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Trans-Lux—
Latest newsreels, Science, the Stooges, Travel and other shorts. 9:30 to 11:30, Sunday, 1 to 11.

University—
"The Young in Heart," starring Janet Gaynor and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 3:05, 6:25, 9:45. Also "Five of a Kind." 1:30, 4:45, 8:05. Tomorrow, Children's movie at 10 a. m. "Five of a Kind" with the Dionne Quints. Also "Scouts to the Rescue," with Jackie Cooper.

Uptown—
"Submarine Patrol," with Richard Greene and Nancy Kelly. 1:15, 4:45, 8:15. Also "The Young in Heart," featuring Roland Young, Billie Burke, Janet Garnor, and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 3:05, 6:35, 10:05.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Tyrone Power, Loretta Young and Annabella in "Suez." Also "The Mysterious Mr. Moto," starring Peter Lorre. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

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Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the arts column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Tomorrow

Sanders Theater—
Saturday Morning Junior Concert by the Symphonic Ensemble. Russell Ames Cook, conductor. Jesús María Sanromá and Mercedes Pasarell Sanromá, soloists. 10:30 a. m.

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Egyptian Art by Mrs. Hayward. 11 a. m.

Symphony Hall—
Cruising the Caribbean, presented by Burton Holmes. First of five new travelogues. 2:30.

Boston Amusements — Art, Week-End Radio, Movies

Alexandre Iacovleff's Art In Memorial Exhibition

By Dorothy Adlow

The Robert C. Vose Galleries are showing a large, inclusive exhibition of the works of the late Alexandre Iacovleff. There are oil paintings, gouaches, sanguine drawings, pen and ink sketches to reveal the life work of an extraordinary artist, who was known in his later years to Bostonians both as artist and teacher.

Iacovleff was definitely a child of this artistic era. His whole career takes within its scope the range and diversification which characterize modern art. Before going to Paris, he was in the vanguard of Russian painters. He emerged from a Slavic background, which, in painting, had definite limitations. He was schooled in the naturalistic style. He was accustomed to see the art of painting adjusted to the requirements of stage décors, for Russia before the Revolution lent its pictorial talent to the theater and ballet. To this day the outside world has benefited by Russian fantasy and craftsmanship.

Iacovleff went to Paris after the Revolution. He beheld the oddities of abstraction and surrealism, the decisive individualism of fellow artists. He was moved by an impulse to travel far and wide to remote and strange places. He took advantage of two opportunities to accompany expeditions sponsored by André Citroen, one into Asia, the other into Africa. During 20,000 miles of arduous travel across two continents, Iacovleff made his extraordinary repertoire of portraits of natives in sanguine crayon. These sharply-defined, keenly-characterized personal portrayals provide an excellent record of the strange and fascinating individuals he encountered on his itinerary. Of these, there are several handsome examples in the exhibition at the Vose Galleries. The style, the handling soon became his own; it was as good as a signature. In the same manner, in later years, he made personal portraits of celebrities—Pavlowa, Prokofieff, Rachmaninoff, many young members of the Monte Carlo Ballet. While in America he executed a number of genial depictions of Negroes.

Iacovleff had the wanderlust in a figurative way too, for as we may observe at Vose's, he was not content to lean upon that pat, smoothly wrought, craftsmanly technique which he had mastered; no, once the trim contours had been achieved and made to serve their descriptive purpose, Iacovleff relaxed them, loosened his firm modelling, interrupted his continuous surfaces, omitted his well-defined details. In other words, he was traveling into the land of imagination, seeking frontiers of abstraction as he abandoned the literal and naturalistic origins from which he had started. For us, that is the outstanding feature in this retrospective exhibition at Vose's, which is the summarization of a career. Iacovleff was not the first artist to follow this course of evolution. Every great artist has commenced with the rigors of strict discipline, and then achieved his freedom after establishing a good, firm, technical basis.

The canvases show another interesting strain in this Russian who was bred close to the theater, and whose imagination was nurtured by the dramatic atmosphere, with its pronounced emotionalism, its masks and settings and mannerisms. One has a great sense of the theater in Iacovleff's pictures. He had invariably an interest in the picturesque costumes, the pronounced facial features, the qualifying gestures, the atmospheric textures which engender the dramatic mood.

Even a devotion to the classic, to ancient Greece and Rome, the gods and goddesses, the symbols and properties of the antique, is brought within his dramatic perspective. His gods and goddesses in their handsome forms, their graceful or languishing attitudes, seem to be indulging in some cosmic histrionic dialogue. These pictures of antique tinge were made in the later years of Iacovleff, when he seemed more and more preoccupied with modifying and distilling his material so that it would correspond with his increasingly sensitive imagination. The light became dim, the figures nebulous, the color ethereal. More and more was he detached from palpable, measurable, weighable subject matter.

This withdrawal into the world of fancy, this handling of the stuff of dreams is typical of a group of Parisian painters for whom this method was the only answer to the materialism and industrialism which surrounded them. Iacovleff seems to come closest to Pablo Picasso and his followers in these later works. It is informing to discover that his very latest pictures verge upon the annihilation of naturalistic form, and that they assume colors and shapes which are meant to have artistic essence without objective resemblance. And then, the very last pictures show a tendency towards increasing simplification. The colors are especially beautiful, and they are touching for their association with the earth and the elements: amber gold, ochres, mineral greens, all poignantly felt, a result of exteriorized feeling rather than outward observation.

News of the Stage

Joe Cook for Comedy

Joe Cook at last has been persuaded to take part in that comedy about ex-vaudevillians which tried out earlier in the season in Boston under the title of "The Flying Ginzbergs." It is now tentatively known as "Off to Buffalo." There is to be another preliminary tour, starting this time in New Haven, Feb. 2.

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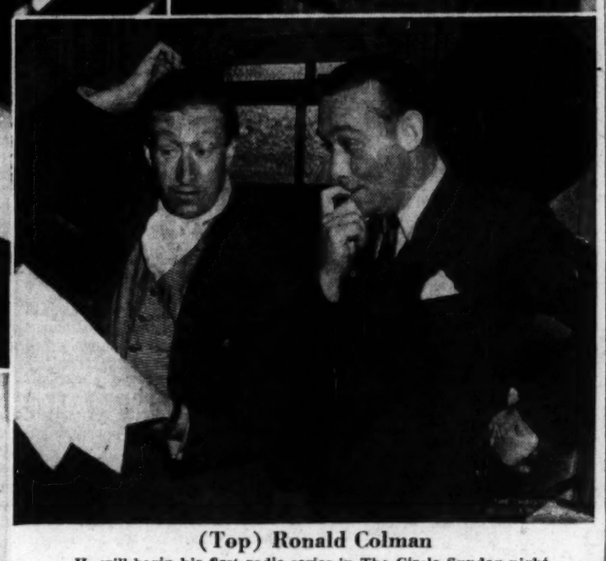
"Octopus" on Broadway

When "Dear Octopus" arrived in New York Wednesday, Brooks Atkinson of the Times described its author, Dodie Smith, as Clare Boothe in reverse. The one play of Miss Boothe's that has been seen in Boston is "The Women."

In concluding his review, he wrote: "The heavens crash; nations blunder into disaster throughout the world. But the tentacles of the English family still bind the broken particles together. Miss Smith is their appointed recorder. None of the emotions runs deep, and the thought is unimaginative, but the family is deeply embedded in the mores of the nation. A very hospitable, at times a gently touching thing, it is according to the way she tells it."

Carole Lombard

In the new show, The Circle, which will have its première Sunday at 10 p. m.



(Top) Ronald Colman

He will begin his first radio series in The Circle Sunday night.

(Below) Harry McNaughton and Phil Baker

Comedians of the air, beginning a new series Saturday night.

Festival Theater Prizes Doubled for Architects

An anonymous gift of $1,000 has been contributed to double the prize money in the architectural competition sponsored by the American National Theater and Academy for a festival theater planned at the College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Va. Prizes offered now are: First prize, $1,000; second prize, $600; third prize, $400; and five citations of $100 each.

More than 600 architects have entered the competition, which will close Jan. 31. Information and entry blanks may be obtained from Kenneth Stowell, The Architectural Record, 119 West 40th Street, New York.

'Yeomen of the Guard'

Gilbert and Sullivan's "Yeomen of the Guard" will be given by the Operetta Company of the Elizabeth Peabody House on Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings, Jan. 19, 20, and 21, at the Peabody Playhouse. This is the twelfth season of the company.

Herbert Marshall

He will appear with Fred Astaire and Loretta Young in the Screen Guild show Sunday night.

McEvoy Discovers Film Advantages

NEW YORK (AP)—J. P. McEvoy paused amid rehearsals of his new musical comedy, "Stars in Your Eyes," to deliver random remarks about the "genius" and "artistry" of movie producers and directors. He has recently returned from a long period in the Hollywood studios.

"When you do a show on the stage you are confined within your proscenium arch," he said, "you can't get a scene over as you can in the movies by expanding or by quickly shifting to another scene. You don't have pauses while the curtain goes down and scenery is shifted.

"The movies started off to be handicapped by a similar technique, but now they are really developing into more and more an art medium with their own technique and individuality.

Much of what Mr. McEvoy has observed and experienced since he went to Hollywood to write so many musical pictures will be in "Stars in our Eyes." The entire action takes place on a movie sound set.

"Of course they do funny things in Hollywood, but the human race does funny things everywhere," he said. "Hollywood has to face the fact that no matter what they do it's going to happen as if it were under a magnifying glass through which the whole world is looking.

"I like to travel because I'm essentially a reporter in the shows I write. I have to travel to write about people and what they are doing. On our honeymoon my wife and I took a trip around the world, and we went through the Orient when the present Sino-Japanese trouble was breaking out. I came back thinking here is material for a good, serious movie about war and a troubled land.

"But, Hollywood says for me to write a movie instead for Jack Benny and Toscanini, a movie that finally was produced with the Yacht Club Boys substituting for Toscanini. That's Hollywood and I like it."

In "Stars in Your Eyes," Mr. McEvoy is following his custom of giving star roles to new faces. One of the results of this practice is Charles Butterworth, who was Mr. McEvoy's secretary when he wrote his first edition of "Americana." Mr. Butterworth had been doing some amateur parlor acts, and he asked to do them for Mr. McEvoy.

"So I raised his salary to $50 a week and made him both actor and secretary," Mr. McEvoy said.

His "new face" in "Stars in Your Eyes" who will make her bow to musical comedy with Jimmie Durante and Ethel Merman, is Toumanova. She is the dancer whom Mr. McEvoy saw with the Ballet Russe. He immediately told her to keep her Russian accent and she would become an American dramatic star.

'The Dawn Patrol' Flies Again

They're fighting the World War again at the Metropolitan. "They" are the Warner Brothers, and the film is "The Dawn Patrol." When the story reached the screen back in 1930, the cast included Richard Barthelmess, Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., and Neil Hamilton. Now Errol Flynn, Basil Rathbone, and David Niven are the three most conspicuous aviators at a British Flying Corps post in France in 1915, when planes were of poor quality and replacement pilots were pitifully undertrained.

It is the lack of proper preparation that is the chief theme of the film. On the whole it is a serious picture, skilfully directed and acted entirely by a cast of men, with perhaps half of the scenes at the squadron headquarters behind the lines. It has its lighter moments after the general pattern of war pictures. It has its drinking episodes. And there are two extended sequences that show the pilots in action, with machine guns rattling, shells whining, and struts shrieking as the planes plunge downward.

The story itself follows fairly familiar lines—about the daily orders for the air patrol, the reluctance of the post commander to send his men out, the depleted ranks that return, the replacements that cheerfully arrive and vanish. Most of it is well acted. Much of it probably could be considered anti-war in sentiment. At least it doesn't make war very attractive.

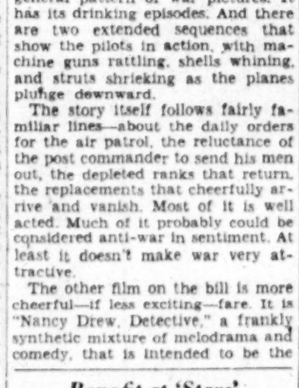
The other film on the bill is more cheerful—if less exciting—fare. It is "Nancy Drew, Detective," a frankly synthetic mixture of melodrama and comedy, that is intended to be the first of a series of "Nancy Drew" pictures.

It seems that there was a kidnaping. That's enough to start a half grown girl on the trail of the kidnapers. Of course she tracks them down. But that's not the point. What counts is the series of amusing details which decorate the story, and the skillful acting of a cast that includes Bonita Granville, John Litel, James Stephenson, and Frankie Thomas. Master Thomas is really very amusing. E. F. M.

Benefit at 'Stars'

The Boston Friars have engaged the Shubert Theater for the evening of Wednesday, Jan. 18, and tickets for this single performance of "Stars in Your Eyes" may be purchased at either the Friars Club in the Hotel Statler or at the theater. In addition to the regular performance of the show, the Friars are planning interpolations of their own.

For Boston Play



Francine Larrimore

In the cast of "What Every Woman Wants" scheduled for Jan. 30 at the Wilbur. The play has been variously known as "Kate's Mischief," "O, Stranger, Stranger!" and "For Proper Baptism."

'Daniel Webster' For Folk Opera

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Founding of the American Lyric Theater, a non-profit corporation, to support, encourage, and produce musical, dramatic, and choreographic art in the form of lyric drama at prices within reach of the general public is announced by Lee Pattison, formerly director of the Metropolitan Opera spring season. It will open its first season in April at a New York theater to be made known later. Mr. Pattison said that work on the production of two original lyric dramas has begun already. These are "The Devil and Daniel Webster," a folk opera by Stephen Vincent Benet and Douglas Moore, and "Susanna, Don't You Cry," a musical romance based on Stephen Foster melodies, by Clarence Loomis, with a book by Sarah Newmeyer.

Mr. Pattison said that Leopold Stokowski, Fritz Reiner, Artur Rodzinski, and other conductors have signified their intention to participate in the new venture.

"In inaugurating its first season the American Lyric theater will have the active co-operation of the League of Composers, an organization widely known for 15 years for its distinguished contributions to contemporary musical life," Mr. Pattison continued. "Each year a repertory in English, not only of modern lyric dramas, but of rarely heard classic operas will be presented. Special emphasis, however, will be on works by contemporary American composers and librettists. Operas and ballets, as well as plays in which music is an important factor, will be given. A tour of other cities is contemplated to follow the New York season.

"It is felt that the season to be inaugurated in April will not only provide a much needed opportunity for our American composers to be given public hearing, but it will undoubtedly act as a stimulus to our further development of our rich cultural assets, and encourage further comment on the American scene."

Victorious "Victoria"

A record-breaking matinee is being claimed for the performance of "Victoria Regina" at the Shubert Wednesday. The box-office take was $3,352, and there were 142 standees.

Up in Montreal before the show arrived in Boston, "Victoria" and Helen Hayes were said to have had the most prosperous engagement of any attraction since the D'Oyly Carte Gilbert and Sullivan visit in 1935. Variety's correspondent there says that for four days of the engagement there was zero weather and that one day even the taxis stopped running because of icy roads and blizzard.

Phil Baker, Carole Lombard New Week-End Radio Features

The Week-End Dialer

A new series by Phil Baker, a program headed by Ronald Colman as master of ceremonies, and another series by Frank Simon's Band are newcomers in an unusually full and varied schedule of week-end radio entertainment.

Orson Welles' production of "Mutiny on the Bounty" is tonight's radio feature. WEEI is the local relaying outlet at 9 p. m.

Saturday

Comedy-Variety

Phil Baker returns to air waves in series titled "Honolulu Bound," with "Bottle," Mary Kelly, Andrews Sisters vocal trio, Hawaiian musical group, and Eddie DeLange's Orchestra, CBS to WEEI, 9 p. m.

Henny Youngman, comic, and Nellie Revel, commentator, special guests with Tommy Riggs, "Betty Lou," Bea Wain, and Larry Clinton's Orchestra, NBC-Red to WNAC, 8.

Patsy Garrett makes début as singing comédienne on Fred Waring's Pennsylvania program, NBC-Red to WNAC, 8:30.

Alec Templeton, pianist, to make series of appearances on Barn Dance, NBC-Blue to WBZ, 9; also "Uncle Ezra" Sunday show, NBC-Red to WNAC, 5.

Serious Music

New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, making its three hundredth radiocast on the Columbia network with the Young People's Concert, conducted by Ernest Schelling, is heard in a Mendelssohn-Beethoven program; Guila Bustabo, young girl violinist, soloist in second and third movements of the Mendelssohn Concerto, CBS to WEEI, 11 a. m.

Mozart's "Don Juan," by Metropolitan Opera Company, with John Brownlee, Australian baritone, in title role, Elisabeth Rethberg as Donna Anna, Richard Crooks as Don Ottavio; Ettore Panizza, conductor, NBC-Red to WNAC, 1:55.

Wellesley College Orchestra, Malcolm H. Holmes, conductor, in Scarlatti Concerto for Flute and Orchestra, Alice Willard, '41, soloist; first movement, Rosetti Sinfonia; Corelli's Christmas Concerto, Marion Gibby, Miriam Fishman, Esther Parshley, soloists; Handel Overture to "Ottone," NBC-Blue to WBZ, 3.

Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra, Otto Klemperer, conductor, in Gluck Chaconne from "Iphigenia in Aulis"; Debussy's "Afternoon of a Faun"; Beethoven's Fifth Symphony, CBS to WEEI, 4:30.

Arturo Toscanini conducts Bazzini's Overture to "Saul"; Shostakovitch's First Symphony, Op. 10; Orchestral Excerpts from Franck's "Psyché," Symphonic Poem for Orchestra and Chorus; and "Salome's Dance" from Strauss' opera "Salome," with NBC Symphony Orchestra, NBC-Blue to WBZ, 10.

Talks and Features

"What Sort of a World Is (Natural) Science Making for Us?" asks "University Life," new Columbia round table of collegiate discussion, Mutual to WAAB, 1.

Address, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts, at "Victory Luncheon" of Women's National Republican Club, New York, Mutual to WAAB, 2:30.

New "Student Takes the Mike" series to present Chicago college students in informal discussions, CBS to WEEI, 4.

Jan Masaryk, former Czech Minister to London, and son of first Czech President, on "Democracy and the Minorities," from New York, CBS, 6:15 (available to WEEI).

Three generations of a shipbuilding family interviewed, and history of American shipping dramatized in "Americans at Work," CBS to WEEI, 10:30 p. m.

Sunday

Variety

Margalo Gillmore, actress; Sylvia Brema, soprano; Robert Wildhack, "snoring" expert; girls trio from "The Boys From Syracuse," special guests of the "Magic Key," NBC-Blue to WBZ, 2.

Ethel Waters of "Mamba's Daughters"; George Abbott, musical comedy producer; Lucius Beebe, reporter; Sheila Barrett, mimic; Rosa Linda, pianist; Deems Taylor, master of ceremonies, in "This Is New York," CBS to WEEI, 8.

Rosalind Russell to do a drama with Don Ameche and banter with "Charlie McCarthy," NBC-Red to WNAC, 8.

Debut of "The Circle," an "informal" club, with Ronald Colman, Carole Lombard, Cary Grant, Lawrence Tibbett, Groucho and Chico Marx on the permanent cast, with other names to be added later; Robert Emmet Dolan, conductor, NBC-Red to WNAC, 10.

Robert Benchley on "Feeding a Family," in "Melody and Madness," CBS to WEEI, 10; also Artie Shaw's music and Dick Todd, baritone.

Serious Music

All-French program scheduled by Maurice Baron, guest conducting Radio City Symphony, NBC-Blue to WBZ, 12 noon; Bizet's Overture "Patrie"; Dukas' "The Sorcerer's Apprentice"; two songs by Baron, Jan Peerce, tenor; Saint-Saëns's "Suite Algérienne."

Polish Fantasia for Piano and Orchestra chosen by Ernest Schelling as guest soloist with the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, CBS to WEEI, 3; Beethoven's Overture to "Promethus"; Schönberg's "Verklärte Nacht" (Transfigured Night); Intermezzo, "The Walk to Paradise Garden," from Delius' "A Village Romeo and Juliet"; Mendelssohn's Symphony No. 4 (Italian) in A Major, directed by John Barbirolli.

Frank Simon's Band, in new series, among other items, to play "Cortège" from Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Mlada"; "Fêtes Bohème" from Massenet's "Scènes Pittoresques," NBC-Blue to WBZ, 5; also cornet solo, "Star Dust," by Verna Kellogg, Salvation Army lassie from Flint, Mich.

Alfred Wallenstein's cantata group continues with the sixth portion of Bach's "Christmas" Oratorio, Mutual to WAAB, 7.

New Friends of Music Orchestra, Fritz Stiedry, conductor, in Bach's Suites, Nos. 1 and 3, for those who wish to dial WJZ directly (760kc); also arias by Gertrude Pitzinger, mezzo-soprano, from Cantatas, Nos. 54 and 154.

Jussi Bjoerling, Swedish tenor, to sing "O Paradiso," from Meyerbeer's "L'Africana"; Rossini's "La Danza," in one group; Sibelius' "The Maiden Returned from the Trysting Place," Hildach's "The Spring," Althen's "Land of the Walsing's Glory" and Denza's "Funiculi, Funicula," in another group of songs, in Sunday Evening Hour, CBS to WEEI, 9; Rossini's Overture to "Il Signor Bruschino" and Strauss' "Emperor" Waltz, by orchestra, Fritz Reiner, conductor.

Talks

"Is Security Increasing?" discussed by Bertrand Russell, English author, and regular commentators, on University of Chicago Round Table, NBC-Red to WNAC, 12:30.

King Christian of Denmark, speaking from Copenhagen, in third of "Salute of Nations" series to New York World's Fair, NBC-Red to WNAC, CBS to WEEI, Mutual to WAAB, 1:30.

"Should We Change the Wagner Act?" discussed in "People's Platform," CBS to WEEI, 7.

Senator Robert F. Wagner and Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg match views on "The Future of Social Security," directly from auditorium in Department of the Interior Building, Washington, in "American Forum of the Air," Mutual to WAAB, 8.

Drama

Sheridan's "The School for Scandal," in NBC's "Great Plays," Blue to WBZ, 1. Story of contributions of Germans to United States in "Americans All—Immigrants All," CBS to WEEI, 2.

"Hole in the Wall," a fable of the Mouse Family, second offering of Alfred Kreymborg, poet, in NBC's "Fables in Verse," Red to WNAC, 2:45.

Myrna Loy plays lead role in "Débutante," story of rebellion against the "debt" system, CBS to WEEI, 6.

"I Owe You My Love," backstage story by Peter Dixon, with Joan Bennett, Rowena Cook, and Tony Bickley, aspirants for film stardom, in "Gateway to Hollywood" talent series, CBS to WEEI, 6:30.

Air musical comedy, "Miss Brown of Worcester," directed by Ernst Lubitsch, with cast consisting of Fred Astaire, Loretta Young, Herbert Marshall, and Franklin Pangborn, in Screen Guild Show, CBS to WEEI, 7:30; George Murphy, singing-dancing master of ceremonies, to be heard in "battle of taps" with Mr. Astaire.

"Caviar on the Cob," newspaper story, is vehicle for Tyrone Power, with Jane Wyman, screen player, in support, NBC-Blue to WBZ, 9.

♪ ♪ ♪

Monday

Comedy

Boris Karloff, horror film actor, guest of Eddie Cantor and company, CBS to WEEI, 7:30.

Drama

Life of Stephen Foster, American song composer, in "Cavalcade of America," CBS to WEEI, 8.

Fred MacMurray and Paulette Goddard, co-star in "Front Page Woman," with Roscoe Karns in support, in Cecil B. DeMille's Radio Theater, CBS to WEEI, 9.

Francelia Smith's racing comedy, "In Nothing Flat," vehicle of "The Listeners' Theater," Yale School of the Drama period, WAAB, 9.

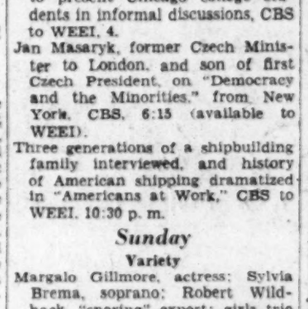
"Mr. Whipple Is Worried," a comedy-fantasy based on the Galatea theme, for Columbia Workshop, CBS to WEEI, 10:30.

Serious Music

Curtis Institute of Music, celebrating tenth year on the radio, offers Miss Abbey Simon, student pianist, playing Schumann's Variations on the name, Abegg, Op. 1; Godowsky's "Music Box"; Chopin's Nocturne in F Sharp Minor; Ravel's "Alborada del Gracioso"; and three Chopin Preludes, CBS to WEEI.

Marguerite Kuehne, violinist, in Bach, Beethoven and Brahms selections; Donald Coker, tenor, in aria from Flotow's "Martha," and two songs. A. D. H.

For Junior Concert



John B. Sanromá

Mercedes Pasarell Sanromá

She and her husband, Jesús María Sanromá, will be double pianists at the Junior Concert in Sanders Theater, Harvard University, Saturday morning.

Amusements

BOSTON, MASS.

"I LOVED 'GRAND ILLUSION.' WHAT AN ORGY OF GOOD ACTING IT IS!" —HELEN HAYES

BEST FILM OF 1938 FROM ANY COUNTRY • National Board Of Review Award • "GRAND ILLUSION" starring ERIC VON STROHEIM

Fine Arts MASS. AVE. AT NORWAY ST. 30¢ till 1 P.M. DOORS OPEN 12:30

STATE (LOEW'S) ORPHEUM
Held Over — 2nd Week
Joan Crawford • Margaret Sullavan
"THE SHINING HOUR"
Also: 'Dramatic School'
Luise Rainer • Paulette Goddard

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4580
Janet Gaynor—Doug. Fairbanks, Jr.
"THE YOUNG IN HEART"
The Dionne Quintuplets
"FIVE OF A KIND"

BROOKLINE, MASS.

CONT. 2 TO 11 COOLIDGE CORNER BEA. 3600
JANET GAYNOR • DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS, Jr.
THE YOUNG IN HEART
Also "ROAD DEMON" HENRY ARMETTA

ALLSTON, MASS.

ASP. 0225 CAPITOL FREE PARKING
Robert Donat — The Citadel — Rosalind Russell
Bob Hope — Thanks for the Memory — Shirley Ross

Managers of theaters advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

FLAGSTAD
SUN. AFT. at 3:30 | Symphony Hall | TICKETS NOW

NEW YORK CITY

Seats on sale at Box Office for All Performances
D'OYLY CARTE OPERA CO. from London — GILBERT & SULLIVAN OPERAS
Friday, Saturday, "IOLANTHE." Jan. 16, 17, 18th, "COX AND BOX" and "H. M. S. PINAFORE." Jan. 19, 20, 21, "THE GONDOLIERS."
MARTIN BECK THEATRE, 45 St. W. of 8th Av. Cir. 6-6363. Evgs. 8:15. Mats., Wed. & Sat. 2:15

HERMAN SHUMLIN presents
JANE COWL in
MAX REINHARDT'S PRODUCTION of
THE MERCHANT OF YONKERS
THORNTON WILDER'S new farce
GUILD THEA., 52nd St. W. of B'way. Evs. 8:40 MATINEES THURSDAY and SATURDAY, 2:40

William GAXTON and Victor MOORE
in VINTON FREEDLEY'S Musical Hit
LEAVE IT TO ME!
with SOPHIE TUCKER and TAMARA
By Cole Porter — BELLA and SAMUEL SPEWACK
IMPERIAL THEA., W. 45th St. Evs. 8:30 Matinees WED and SAT. at 2:30

"Should find a wide and happy public." —John Mason Brown, Post.
JOHN C. WILSON Presents
DEAR OCTOPUS
A New Comedy by DODIE SMITH
Lucile Watson, Lillian Gish, Rose Hobart, Jack Hawkins
FIRST MATINEE TOMORROW at 2:30
BROADHURST TH., 44 St., W. of B'y CI. 6-6699

"JESSE JAMES"
Tyrone POWER • Henry FONDA • Nancy KELLY
★ GALA REVUE ON THE STAGE ★
Any Day Any Seat 25¢ to 1 p.m. ROXY 7th Av. bet. 50th Sts. THEA.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

RAYMOND MASSEY in
ROBERT E. SHERWOOD'S New Play
ABE LINCOLN IN ILLINOIS
PLYMOUTH THEATRE, W. 45 St. Clr. 6-9156
Evgs. 8:30. Orch. $2.30; Balcony $2.75 to $1.10
Mats. WED and SAT. 2:30—$2.75 to $1.10

WALTER HUSTON in the New Musical Hit
KNICKERBOCKER HOLIDAY
Cast and Chorus of 50
By MAXWELL ANDERSON and KURT WEILL
ETHEL BARRYMORE, W. 47 St. CI. 6-0390
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. WED. and SAT., 2:30

'Ethel Waters magnificent." Herald-Tribune
GUTHRIE McCLINTIC presents
ETHEL WATERS
MAMBA'S DAUGHTERS
by DU BOSE and DOROTHY HEYWARD
EMPIRE B'way and 40th St. Evs. 8:40 MATS. WED. and SAT., 2:40

DENNIS KING, VERA ZORINA, VIVIENNE SEGAL, WALTER SLEZAK
in RODGERS & HART'S Musical Comedy
I MARRIED AN ANGEL
With Audrey Christie and Charles Walters
SHUBERT Thea., W 44 St., Evs. 8:30. $1.10 to $4.40. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30. Mail orders.

"★★★★" (Four Stars!—MANTLE, News
OUTWARD BOUND
By SUTTON VANE
with Laurette Taylor and Florence Reed and ALL-STAR Cast
PLAYHOUSE, 48 St. E. of B'dway. BRy. 9-2628
Evgs. 8:40 Matinees WED. and SAT. 2:40

3 MATINEES WEEKLY WED., THURS., SAT.
BROCK PEMBERTON'S Honey Chile
KISS THE BOYS GOODBYE
A New Comedy by CLARE BOOTHE
Directed by Antoinette Perry
HENRY MILLER'S Theatre, 124 W. 43 St. BRy. 9-3970. Evgs. at 8:30 Sharp. Mats. at 2:30

"THE SEASON'S UNCHALLENGED SMASH HIT."—N. Y. Times Oct. 31
OLSEN & JOHNSON'S Musical Revue
HELLZ A POPPIN
WINTER GARDEN B'way and 50 St. Evs. 8:30 Evgs. $1.10-$3.30, ex Sat. hol. eves. and hols. Mats. Wed., Thurs. and Sat., $1.10-$2.20

EVENINGS at 8:30
Last 2 Weeks Mat. Sats. 1 p. m. to 5:15
MAURICE EVANS presents
HAMLET IN ITS ENTIRETY
One Hour Dinner Intermission, 6:10 to 9:10
ST. JAMES, 44th St. W. of B'way. LAc. 4-4664
Mail Orders Now "HENRY IV" Opens Jan. 30

Managers of theaters advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

Brookline Estate Promises to Be Unique Community Venture

Six acres fronting on Beacon Street will have separate houses rented on service basis.

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Another chapter in the 100-year-old transition of downtown Beacon Street from a district of great country estates into a canyon traversing almost unbroken blocks of apartment houses, single family blocks and hotels will be written next week when ground is broken near Coolidge Corner for a $1,000,000 real estate venture of a type unique in New England and possibly in the United States.

Throughout the winter and next summer, commuters along Beacon Street will watch the gradual rise of a three-story apartment house looking more or less like the other apartment blocks this side of Coolidge Corner, excepting a few modern splashes of architecture. But this project of 48, five to six-room suites extending along a 450 foot frontage will serve to screen the really unique part of the venture . . . a group of individual and duplex dwellings rented to families who want homes without the responsibility of home ownership.

These five to seven-room homes with fireplaces, two-car garages, two and three bathrooms, basement recreation rooms and air-conditioning systems will be rented and operated on the same basis as apartments. The community will function no differently than an apartment house with all services provided by the management.

On Old Cotton Estate

Site of the project is the old Cotton Estate of six acres and former homestead of the old Bostonian family of Sears. When David Sears the elder broke up his great country estate which once occupied virtually all of the vast Longwood district, his heirs obtained individual parcels of land which one by one have gone the way of the auctioneer. William C. Cotton purchased one such lot from David Sears, the younger, in 1909. That parcel of six acres bounded by Beacon, Borland, Chatham and Kent Streets is now in the hands of Charles A. Newhall, sponsor of the new development and an operator in Greater Boston real estate circles . . . more than 40 years.

The plan of "Newhall Village" as the community will be called is as simple as it is unique. It will occupy all the land surrounded by the four streets with Beacon at the front and beech-tree lined Chatham Street at the rear. A wall topped by a fence will enclose the community and a single entrance on Borland Street, directly in back of the apartment house block on Beacon Street, will serve the homes with 24-hour supervision by a gateman to handle deliveries, keep out undesirables and keep check on all pedestrians and automobiles for the protection of the community.

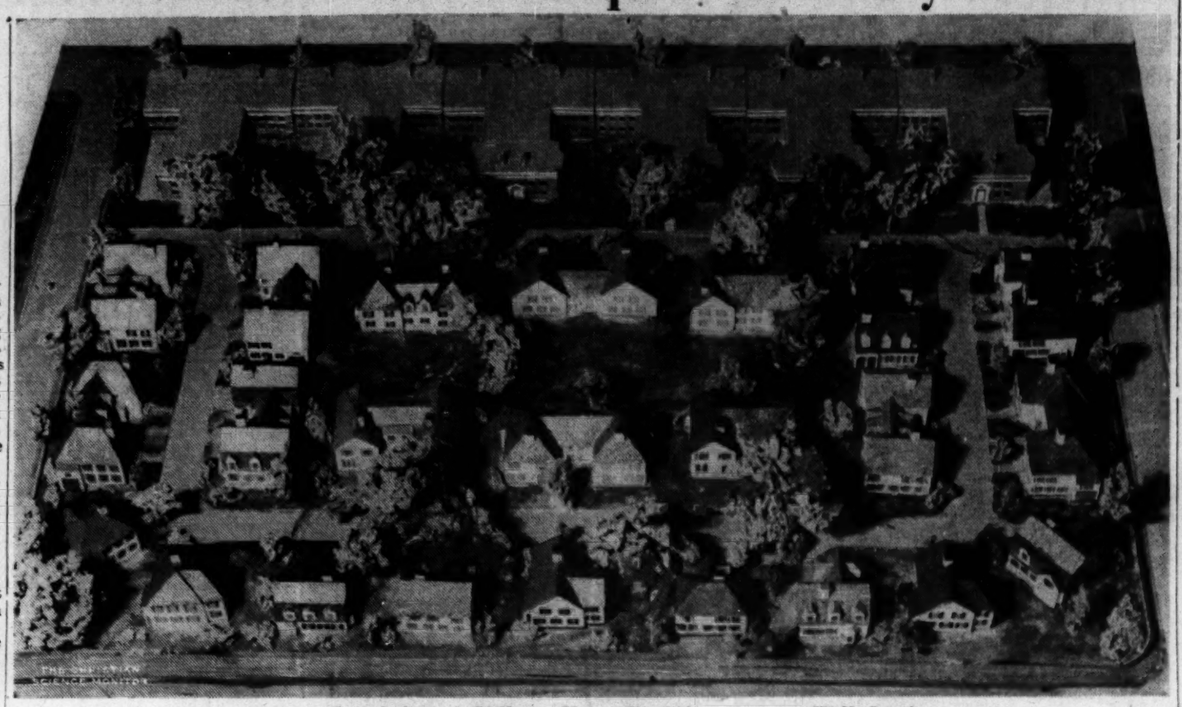
Streets to Girdle Interior

The single community street will circle the interior with 15 single, colonial-type homes on the Borland, Kent and Chatham Street fronts and 20 two-family homes on the inside of the circle backing up to a central park area of grass, shrubs and trees. Including the apartment suites and homes, there will be room for nearly 100 families.

From the standpoint of the family that has always lived in apartment houses because of the services obtained, the Newhall development will hold particular attraction. For here the apartment house family can have a home of its own without the loss of those services associated with apartment house living.

At the same time, single homes within a few minutes of downtown shopping areas such as the Newhall development will provide are almost unheard of in such large metropolitan dstricts as Boston. The Cotton estate, about one-half as large as the Public Gardens, is one of the last, if not the last remaining parcels of available vacant land of its size within four miles of the State House. Certainly there is no comparable lot along Beacon Street as far as the southern section of the Newtons.

Protection is one of the keynotes of the Newhall building policy. For 40 years, Mr. Newhall has operated apartment buildings along Beacon Street to earn a distinctive reputation for sound management. The creation of this exclusive village, according to the developer, will preserve for this neighborhood the high type of resident who has given the Longwood district the fine name that it holds today.



How the Colonial Village Near Coolidge Corner Will Look

Top row of apartment houses fronts on Beacon Street. Single family, detached homes comprise the outer circle in rear fronting on Borland, Chatham and Kent Streets. Inside circle backing up on central park are two-family homes. Only entrance to community is shown at upper right hand of photo, located on Borland Street. Garages for apartments are built into the apartment house block on corner of Borland and Beacon Streets. Single-family houses have own individual garages. Architect: Sturgis Associates, Inc., in collaboration with Charles A. Newhall.

Realty Lectures

This is the lecture season in Greater Boston for the edification of home owners and builders. From New York next Tuesday comes George Weller, trustee of the Independence Foundation, Inc., which is supporting a workable and interesting plan of non-profit, co-operative housing, to address Harvard students and their friends in the new Robinson Hall annex. The public is invited to hear about this plan which may soon take tangible form in New England.

"Property Management" is the subject of another lecture in Harvard Hall, Cambridge, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 7, by T. R. Flynn, executive secretary of the Apartment House Owners Association of Boston. The 1939 lecture course in real estate practice conducted by the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange will commence at Harvard on Jan. 24 and will include such subjects as government housing, the future of real estate, home financing, and tax rates.

Foodstuffs Sell At Stable Prices Following Strike

Weekly Food Shopping Report

Pork and lamb continue to be the "best buy" for thrifty housewives this week end, though prices of foodstuffs in general show relatively little change from those of the past few weeks.

Lamb, while a bit higher in Faneuil Hall stalls, due to the approach of the end of the season, was quoted in some chains a bit lower than their previous quotations. In Faneuil Hall district, lamb legs were quoted today around 30 cents against 28 cents in the past few weeks.

Pork is not only "in season" but is reasonably low in price, and of fine quality, making for a most desirable "buy." Pork loins for roasting are available as low as 20 cents in the Faneuil Hall area, and range up to 25 cents for New England dressed fresh pork. Chains offer loins from 17 to 18 cents today.

Poultry is plentiful with fresh turkeys from the Northwest offered in Faneuil Hall for 39 cents. Native turkeys, on the other hand, are apparently scarce and range around 45 cents in the Faneuil Hall area. Fresh western capon range up to 42 cents. Fowl are offered up to 32 cents, and native broilers and roasting chickens up to 38 cents.

Seafood attractions include fresh eastern salmon as high as 45 cents a pound. Mackerel are quoted up to 20 cents; live lobsters up to 35 cents, Cape scallops of the choicest selection, 65 cents a pound, and oysters 35 cents a pint.

Maine potatoes are quoted around Faneuil Hall market as high as 43 cents a peck with Idaho baking potatoes as high as 60 cents a dozen. New Florida potatoes are down, available at 3 pounds for 25 cents. Beets and carrots are as much as 8 cents and 10 cents a bunch, respectively; Hubbard squash 6 cents a pound; celery up to 30 cents a bunch; California grees peas 30 cents a pound; iceberg lettuce 15 cents a head in some stalls; green beans 15 cents; and wax beans 18 cents. Cauliflower are as high as 35 cents a head. Most of the items are offered by the chain stores at less than these levels.

Christian Science Devotional Program

Owing to a special program radiocast by the State Federation of Women's Clubs, the devotional program on Christian Science over Station WORL will be heard at 3:30 p. m., Monday, Jan. 16, instead of at 2:30 as regularly heard. WORL is on 920 kilocycles.

Radio and Recordings Aid to Language Study

Tufts College has concluded the ear is quicker than the eye. Experiments with foreign language radio broadcasts and records have shown students gain a hearing and speaking knowledge of languages much quicker than they do by the conventional reading and writing methods.

Prof. Carleton A. Wheeler of the Modern Language Department has installed complete radio and transcription equipment in Tufts classrooms and presents foreign language programs four hours daily. This type of instruction may supplant textbooks entirely, in Professor Wheeler's opinion.

Paroles in R. I.; 96 in 18 Months

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 13—Ninety-six paroles have been granted in the past 18 months in Rhode Island, according to Joseph H. Hagan, chief of the State Division of Paroles and Criminal Statistics. Of this number only 10 violated their agreement and were returned to complete their prison term.

Statistics in Mr. Hagan's annual report show that 20 of the 96 paroled prisoners used guns or other weapons in committing the crimes for which they were imprisoned. These constitute 20.83 per cent of the paroled group and 9.26 per cent of those considered during the 18 months period.

While granting 96 pardons the board turned down or postponed consideration of 120 applications.

Pointing out that J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, recently had cited Rhode Island as a State in which parole has been made to function, Mr. Hagan said it is the cardinal rule of the Board that every applicant have a legitimate job to go to after release.

U. S. Policy Held Decisive Factor In Chinese Strife

(Continued from Page 9)

Japanese control only what they point their guns at—and they can't even control that much at night.

"In destroying industrial centers, the fleeing Chinese have moved machinery to safety in the interior wherever possible. For instance, all but the heaviest equipment in a $10,000,000 (Chinese currency) Nanking chemical plant was moved out and saved when that City was attacked. Thousands of tons of machinery were moved to safety from Hankow. Eight thousand tons of machinery is waiting to be moved through the Yangtze gorges. Chinese capital and capital goods are moving westward in an expansion movement which ultimately may strengthen China's economy."

Mr. Caldwell has found the Chinese resourceful at adapting themselves to wartime conditions. Kerosene is scarce so they have gone back to mustard and peanut oils for the lamps of China. Leather is scarce, so they are wearing the cloth shoes in which their ancestors padded about. A gasoline shortage has inspired two substitutes: carbon monoxide from burning charcoal and a fluid made of alcohol, turpentine, and ether. The Chinese will soon be needing spare motor parts, however, and many of these must be imported.

While not overlooking China's great losses, the destitution of 50,000,000 refugees, and Japanese gains, Mr. Caldwell is confident that Chiang Kai-shek is the Oriental St. George who will save his people from the dragon of aggressions.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, Jan. 14

1:00	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc
	Shortwave	
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday, Jan. 15

10:45 a. m.—WORL, Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Program

For Sunday, Jan. 15

5:00 p. m.—W1XAL (11.79mc). Devotional program, auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Here and There in the Shops Of the Boston Retail District

By Janet Treat
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Funny . . . how a person can get impressions that aren't correct at all. Like the one we've always had regarding Winchester Sportswear Shop . . . at 1310 Beacon Street in Brookline. Right there by Coolidge Corner. Here we've been thinking all this time that it was definitely sporty, as far as merchandise was concerned . . . and it isn't necessarily so at all. To be sure they go in for sportswear in a big way, but they also go in for evening clothes, as well. And imagine our surprise when we saw a silver fox neckpiece in the window! However, even though you could get yourself an evening or afternoon gown there, it's the sportwear we want to get you started on. Because it's all that good looking. The idea is that, although you can buy yourself ready-made outfits, it's the things you have made up for your own special order that you'll probably be the most excited over. Regardless of whether it's a tweed suit, a coat, or a golf dress that'll allow you plenty of room for driving purposes! You'll love the rafts of samples you can wade through when you select your materials woolens, Harris tweeds, and Scotch tweeds, and plaids and checks and whatnot are all laid before you. In monotones and multi-tones. Somber or fairly shrieking with color. You can get yourself a smart suit for your own special requirements for as low as $39.75. And up. This allows you two fittings in which to change your mind about whether the pleat should go here, or there. Right now would be a good time for that daughter of yours who insists she'll wear nothing but the best of angora cashmere sweaters (or none!) to get herself a couple that'll satisfy her desire for the best . . . at $9.75. Ordinarily in the twelve-dollar-and-something class. Of course there are all kinds of sports hats there too. Some for town wear that have a bit of veiling swathed about them, $6.75 up. This is the kind of shop it's nice to keep in mind . . . for the day when you decide that it's time you had something individual made up for you.

Here's a Slipper That Has Speed

It seems that the women's world is divided into two classes . . . those who adore teetering around in high-heeled mules, and those who can't tolerate a slipper that has any kind of heel at all. If you belong in the latter group, or like to keep this kind of a slipper by your bed, for that mad dash when you hear little Horace calling you in the middle of the night . . . then you'll like those that Nisley, at 145 Tremont Street, carries. Because they're absolutely devoid of a heel. As flat as the proverbial pancake, so you can slide into them in a jiffy and scuttle around at a great rate. And they're very attractive, too. They have sort of an interlaced effect over the toes, and all this has been worked out in wide bands of the velvet (of which the entire slipper is made, by the way) in two colors. Either cardinal red and black, or a very boudoir-ish combination of pink and blue. Those French shades that look so well together. They're $1.95.

Velvet Ties for the Menfolk

Every once in a while we hear women say they'd like a little more color and so forth in men's clothes . . . but from what we've been told lately, maybe it's the women who have been holding the men down all these years. It seems that shortly before Christmas Slattery's Men's wear department got very courageous and bought some velvet ties. (Yes, we said velvet!) In gay and dark colors. And the women shoppers got all excited over them, and handled them fondly, and looked as if they were going to buy them . . . and then what happened? They were very sad about the whole thing and usually in a rather embarrassed manner explained they couldn't buy one, because they were quite sure their particular "Oscar" wouldn't wear a velvet tie. He being a bit on the conservative side, don't you know, and all that sort of thing. But on the other hand, Oscar himself put in an appearance, saw the ties, put his $1.50 on the counter and walked out with the tie. And lots of other Oscars, besides. The result was that Slattery's had to re-order that number right away in order to take care of the demands by the men themselves! So let that be a lesson to us or something. Incidentally despite the fact that velvet sounds so dressy, they don't look a bit out of place with a tweed suit.

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature)

All N. E. States Back Aiken

(Continued from Page 1)

ing days of the 1938 session "the rights of the States have been seriously jeopardized."

Earlier in the 1938 session, Congress had put through a revised flood control bill under which dams and reservoirs, he said, could be built by the Government with the approval of the State. In the dying hours of the session, he went on, Senator Alben W. Barkley (D), of Kentucky, put through an amendment under which the Federal authorities were given power to acquire land and build reservoirs without the State's consent. Governor Aiken would have the 1938 act restored to its original provisions.

"The question," he declared, "is one which is vital to the people not only of New England but to those of every State of the Union. The Barkley Amendment sets a precedent which can be used by the Federal Government to step into a State at any place or at any time to seize its natural resources. I claim that the Barkley Amendment is unconstitutional and it is for this reason that I am seeking its repeal."

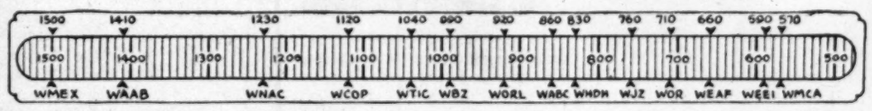
Vermonters Back Stand

The Governor was supported yesterday by majorities of 214-15 in the House of Representatives and 24-4 in the Senate. While about half the Democratic legislators opposed him, the others joined with the Republican majorities in endorsing his plans for "defense of the State's sovereignty."

After voting the $67,500 fund, the Legislature approved a resolution outlining the States' rights issue, as Vermont sees it, asking Congress to repeal the Barkley Amendment and also requesting Congress to urge Harry H. Woodring, Secretary of War, to sign an agreement, already signed by Vermont and by a subordinate of Mr. Woodring, for co-operative acquisition of land by Vermont and the Federal Government for a dam and reservoir at Union Village.

It was the rejection of this agreement by Mr. Woodring, which Governor Aiken told the Legislature he learned about first from a news story in The Christian Science Monitor, that led to his special message to a joint assembly of the Legislature yesterday morning.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs (Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude	"Dick Tracy"	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15 The Boston Hour	Chuck Shanks' Orch.	"Your Family"; sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	Tom Mix; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Children's Corner"	Children's program
6:00 News Service	News; weather; music	News Service	Dinner Concert	**"The Monitor News"**
6:15 "Howie Wing"; sk.	Music; sport comment	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports Rendezvous	"Serenaders"	Taxpayers' program	Dinner Concert	Sport comment
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	"The Johnson Family"	Russell Byrd's Orch.
7:00 "Drama Time"	Network speaker	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	"Silver Minstrels"
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	Musicale	Hollywood comment	"Laff Parade"	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Jack Haley with	"The Revelers"	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"	"Voice of Israel"
7:45 Ted Fiorito's Or.	"Vocal Varieties"	'Leaders in Dance Time'	dramatic sketch	"Voice of Israel"
8:00 "First Nighter";	Lewis E. Lawes' "Crim-	**Lucille Manners, so-**	"People's Quiz Club"	Pete Herman's Orch.
8:15 drama	inal Case Histories"	**prano; Ross Graham,**	"People's Quiz Club"	Lee Grant's Orchestra
8:30 **Burns and Allen;**	NBC Jamboree; variety	**tenor; Frank Black's**	Eddy Duchin's Orch.	"Music of the Masters"
8:45 **Ray Noble's Orch.**	NBC Jamboree; variety	**Orchestra**	Eddy Duchin's Orch.	Johannes Steel
9:00 **Playhouse: Orson**	"Plantation Party";	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	Success Stories
9:15 **Welles in "Mutiny**	variety	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	Success Stories
9:30 **on the Bounty," by**	"Horse & Buggy Days";	"Death Valley Days";	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	"Behind the News"
9:45 **Nordhoff and Hall**	music of the '90's	dramatic sketch	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	Shirley Winters, songs
10:00 "Grand Central	Network sports	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	"Curtain Time"; dram-	Julie Wintz' Orchestra
10:15 Station"; drama	Network sports	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	atization	Julie Wintz' Orchestra
10:30 Barry Wood, songs	Network sports	"Uncle Ezra"	Jacques Renard's Orch.	Russell Byrd's Orchestra
10:45 Musicale	Network sports	"Behind the Headlines"	Jacques Renard's Orch.	**"The Monitor News"**
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; weather; music	News Service	Blue Barron's Orchestra	Pete Herman's Orch.
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Nye Mayhew's Orch.	Pete Herman's Orch.
11:30 Tommy Dorsey's	"The Music You Want"	Richard Himber's Orch.	"Nation's Playhouse";	Jack Melvin's Orchestra
11:45 Orchestra	"The Music You Want"	Richard Himber's Orch.	dramatization	Jack Melvin's Orchestra

Saturday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 "Minute Men"	News; 'Morning Review'	"Sunrise Special"	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Minute Men"	"Church in Wildwood"	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Hits and Encores	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	News Service	
7:45 News Service	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"Morning Watch"	
8:00 Forecast; music	Weather; Musical Clock	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Shopping Service	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	"Musical Almanac"	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 "The Handy Man"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 "About Us"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	"George and Juanita"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Farm and Home News
9:15 Montana Slim	"As You Like It"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:30 Fiddler's Fancy	"Breakfast Club"	Network speaker	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Jimmie and Dick	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	Variations	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 "Six to Sixteen"	Three Romeos; trio	"No School Today";	Studio program	Network speaker
10:15 "Six to Sixteen"	Amanda Snow, songs	children's safety show	Studio program	Network speaker
10:30 "Four Corners	"Swing Serenade"	Movie comment; vocal-	"The First Offender";	"Shopping With You"
10:45 Theater"	The Child Grows Up	ists; orchestra	dramatization	"Shopping With You"
11:00 **Young People's**	"Music Internationale"	"Interior Decoration"	"Collegiate Revue"	Al Rawley's Music
11:15 **Concert: New York**	"Music Internationale"	Del Brissette's Orchestra	"This Wonderful World"	Al Rawley's Music
11:30 **Philharmonic-Sym-**	Weather; music; talk	Mass. State Federation	U. S. Army Band	"Rubins' Discoveries"
11:45 **phony Orchestra**	"Four of Us"	of Women's Clubs	News Service	"Rubins' Discoveries"
12:00 Kate Smith Speaks	News; music; "Checker-	'Leaders in Dance Time'	Gov. Baldwin, Conn.	"Italian Airs"
12:15 News Service	board Time"; stocks	'Leaders in Dance Time'	Agriculture talk	Italian program
12:30 The Man on the	**American Educational**	"Musical Roundup"	Italian music program	"Sleepy Hollow Gang"
12:45 Farm"	**Forum: "Education for**	"Musical Roundup"	Italian music program	"Sleepy Hollow Gang"
1:00 "The Goofs"	**Recreation in Modern**	News Service	**"University Life"; Dr.**	**"The Monitor News"**
1:15 "The Goofs"	**Society"**	"Cafe Continental"	**John R. Dunning**	"Campus Varieties"
1:30 'Moods for Moderns'	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Walter Kidder, baritone;	Ohio Wesleyan Univer-	"Campus Varieties"
1:45 'Moods for Moderns'	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	organ; violin; Opera	sity Men's Glee Club	Short Story Editor
2:00 "Romany Trail"	Joe Reichman's Orch.	**Metropolitan Opera:**	Intercollegiate debate	"Classical Album"
2:15 **Sen. Wiley, Wis.**	Joe Reichman's Orch.	**"Don Giovanni" with**	Intercollegiate debate	"Classical Album"
2:30 Dramatization	Del Courtney's Orch.	**Elisabeth Rethberg and**	**Governor Saltonstall at**	Variety program
2:45 Dramatization	Del Courtney's Orch.	**Richard Crooks**	**Women's Repub. Club**	Variety program
3:00 Bucknell University	**Wellesley College Or-**	**Metropolitan Opera:**	**"Music Hall" from Lon-**	"Old Timers"
3:15 Chorus	**chestra**	**"Don Giovanni" with**	**don: BBC Variety Or-**	"Old Timers"
3:30 Texas Rangers	Al Roth's Orchestra	**Elisabeth Rethberg and**	**chestra, Charles Shad-**	Sport reports
3:45 Texas Rangers	Weather; news	**Richard Crooks**	**well, conductor**	Sport reports
4:00 "Student Takes the	Club Matinee; variety	**Metropolitan Opera:**	Sport comment	Sport reports
4:15 Mike"	Club Matinee; variety	**"Don Giovanni" with**	Sport comment	Sport reports
4:30 **Los Angeles Sym-**	Club Matinee; variety	**Elisabeth Rethberg and**	"Gloomchasers"; Elinor	Sport reports
4:45 **phony Orchestra**	Club Matinee; variety	**Richard Crooks**	Sherry; orchestra	Sport reports
5:00 The Boston Hour	**Library of Congress**	**Metropolitan Opera**	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 The Boston Hour	**Chamber Music Concert**	Stamp program	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Interviews	Eddie Rogers' Orchestra	Popular music	Sport reports	"Let's Get Together"
5:45 The Boston Hour	Eddie Rogers' Orchestra	Hotel Men's Association	"Baseball School"	"Let's Get Together"
6:00 News Service	News; weather; music	News Service	"Dinner Concert"	**"The Monitor News"**
6:15 **Jan Masaryk,** talk	Music; sports; news	Marimba Melodies	"Dinner Concert"	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports Rendezvous	"Renfrew of the Mount-	"Musical Rendezvous"	"Dinner Concert"	Sport comment
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"	ed"; dramatization	Dramatization	"Dinner Concert"	Russell Byrd's Orch.
7:00 **Americans at Work:**	"Message of Israel"	Variety Show: Neighbor	News Service	Dinner Music
7:15 **interviews**	"Message of Israel"	Boys; chorus; orch.	Markdown Parade	Myles O'Malley's Orch.
7:30 Joe E. Brown;	"Jim's Question Bee"	"Lives of Great Men"	Markdown Parade	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 H. Bosnik's Orch.	"Jim's Question Bee"	"The Marionettes"	Mitchell Ayres' Orch.	Gypsy Orchestra
8:00 Johnny Presents';	National Conference for	Tommy Riggs and Betty	"Jazz Nocturne"; vo-	"Jungle Jim"
8:15 Russ Morgan's Or.	Palestine	Lou; L. Clinton's Orch.	calists; orchestra	Dance music
8:30 "Professor Quiz";	Del Courtney's Orch.	Fred Waring and His	"Curtain Calls"	Travel talk
8:45 questions; answers	Del Courtney's Orch.	Pennsylvanians	Harvard-Princeton bas-	"Memory Lane"
9:00 "Honolulu Bound";	National Barn Dance;	'Vox Pop'; Parks John-	ketball game	Spy Stories; dramatiza-
9:15 comedy; music	Henry Burr; soloists;	son; W. Butterworth	Harvard-Princeton bas-	tion
9:30 "Saturday Night	vocal groups; "Hoosier	"Hall of Fun"; Frank	ketball game	Dance Music
9:45 Serenade"	Hot Shots	Hodek's Or.; vocalists	Harvard-Princeton game	Russell Byrd's Orch.
10:00 Your Hit Parade:	**NBC Symphony Or-**	National Defense talk	"Impressions"; Willie	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:15 vocalist; quintet;	**chestra: Arturo Tosca-**	"Ink Spots"; quartet	Morris, soprano	Sammy Robbin's Orch.
10:30 guests	**nini, conductor**	Red Norvo's Orchestra	"Hawaii Calls"; native	"Sweet Music"
10:45 "Opinions"	**NBC Symphony Or-**	Red Norvo's Orchestra	Hawaiian music	**"The Monitor News"**
11:00 Weather; news	**chestra: Arturo Tosca-**	News Service	Concert Orchestra	Dance Music
11:15 Sports; music	**nini, conductor**	Weather Service	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	"Front Page Drama"
11:30 A. Noble's Orch.	News; weather; music	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Jack Melvin's Orchestra
11:45 L. Noble's Orch.	Lou Breeze's Orchestra	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	Jack Melvin's Orchestra

A résumé of week-end radio programs will be found on the Boston Amusements Page

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. Schedules containing announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule
Connecticut

New Britain—Mondays to Thursdays, inc., 10:15 a. m., WNBC, 1380kc.

Worcester Police Record Similar to FBI's Asked

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 13—Thomas F. Foley, Chief of Police, has requested a WPA project for the purpose of installing a standardized set of records to conform with those of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Through the index, police will be able to obtain information from a master sheet at a minute's notice. When installed, the system will enable the police to communicate with departments in other cities.

State Deficits Load to Boston

Supporting Mayor Maurice J. Tobin in his demand for a lessening of the State drain on cities and towns, the Boston Municipal Research Bureau in a special bulletin today maintained that unless the Commonwealth extends a helping hand the Mayor's recent estimates presage a tax rate for 1939 in the vicinity of $45.

At the same time the Bureau urged further economies in Boston's administration by the Mayor and demanded that spending units outside the Mayor's control—mentioning the School and Police Departments specifically—show more co-operation in cutting expenditures.

The Bureau, of which A. Lawrence Lowell, president emeritus of Harvard, is Chairman and H. C. Loeffler is secretary, characterized the probable tax increase as "another staggering blow" to local property taxpayers.

If the State, points out the Bureau, could find new revenue sources so it could cease levying its annual deficits on the cities and towns, it would aid considerably in improving Boston fiscal condition, for Boston alone now pays one-fourth the total State tax.

If the Mayor's recommendation for State assumption of local relief were adopted, the Bureau declares, the Commonwealth would remove from the tax rate problem of its largest city relief expenditures which have jumped from $4,347,007 in 1930 to $11,200,000 last year.

Contrary to the general impression, however, the Bureau discloses, the eight-year increase in relief has not been the major item in the $13.30 upswing in the tax rate assuming that no borrowing had occurred to meet current expenses. Two other considerations rank before relief. They are (1) loss in valuations and (2) adverse trend in State finances.

Decrease in valuations, says the Bureau, has been so marked as to indicate a deep-rooted weakness in Boston assessments. Mayor Tobin is, therefore, urged to take every possible step to place assessments on a sound basis by adopting modernized assessment methods. "Otherwise," says the Bureau, "the vicious cycle of rising tax rates and slumping values may be expected to continue."

1,000 Bills Set Beacon Hill High

Up to noon today 1,000 bills had been filed for consideration at this session of the Legislature, a new high for Beacon Hill. Last year the bills filed totaled 850.

One bill would define as libel any statement made over the radio which would be considered libelous if printed.

Proposed legislation on maximum hours and minimum wages covered 18 typed pages.

Another bill specified that plain or cut limestone or freestone used in the construction of State, City, or county buildings must be fabricated by citizens of Massachusetts.

Special commissions are sought in bills to investigate the operation of mutual insurance companies doing business in the State and to study the effect of the five-day week on Massachusetts industry and labor.

Justices, associate justices, clerks, and assistant clerks of district courts would be compelled to pay their own travel expenses, under the provisions of one bill.

Another bill seeks authorization for the City of Boston to borrow beyond the debt limit to construct an underpass at Bluehill Avenue and Morton Street.

Increase of associate justices in the Superior Court, from 31 to 41, is sought.

The American Legion proposes to file three bills seeking 50,000 from the State, $25,000 from the City of Boston, and enabling other cities and towns to contribute toward the national convention here in 1940.

M. I. T. Chemist to Speak

Frederick J. Keyes, head of the chemistry department at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, will give an illustrated lecture on "The Approach to the Absolute Zero of Temperature," the second in a series of Society of Arts Popular Science lectures, at the Institute, Sunday afternoon.

WHAT'S HAPPENING!
LISTEN 6:30 TONIGHT IN MASSACHUSETTS
WTAG WNAC WMAS
WNBH WBRK
WLLH Drama & News Yankee Network

COOMBS & McBEATH INC.
Boston's Oldest Ford Dealers
37 Packard 4 Door, 120, Heater $660
37 Buick 4 Door, 67, Sedan $670
37 Ford Deluxe Fordor, Trunk, Radio, Heater $460
36 Ford Deluxe Fordor, Trunk, Radio, W. S. Wall Tires $365
Many Others to Choose From
Kenmore Square, Boston
KEN. 8500 Open Evenings

PICK ME UP—call the laundry—and ask about the bargain wash service that saves so much and costs so little.
14 lbs. $1
Everything Washed Flatwork Ironed
Ask Mr. Allen—Covering Brookline, Brighton, Allston, Back Bay, Roxbury and Jamaica Plain
Allen Laundry
62 LINDEN PARK ST. ROXBURY
HIGHLANDS 5200

YOUR MORTGAGE
can be paid for out of income under
OUR DIRECT REDUCTION PLAN
Small monthly payments include interest, principal and takes care of the year's taxes. Our plan enables you to pay for a home conveniently without unnecessary cost. Ask for details.
SERIAL SHARES ALWAYS ON SALE
WORKINGMENS CO-OPERATIVE BANK
73 Cornhill—Boston
Assets Over $18,500,000

CLEARANCE Sale of Furs
Genuine Reductions
See our selections now
SPAULDING & RIEDEL INC.
376 Boylston Street, Boston
Member of Furriers Guild of Boston

CLEARANCE SALE
Highest Grade ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
Excess Stock and Open Samples at Greatly Reduced Prices
JANUARY 13-21, 1939
CLARK & MILLS ELECTRIC COMPANY
75 Newbury Street, Boston, Mass.

STOVE CLEARANCE SALE
Complete line of dual: coal, oil or gas ranges. Factory rebuilt stoves at special prices. Liberal allowances on old stoves. All kinds of stove and furnace work at reasonable prices.
Free est mate given.
Metropolitan Ice Company
Tel. TROwbridge 9600
Attention: Mr. Hiltz
Cottage Park Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

Amazing! to excursion NEW YORK $4.50 ROUND TRIP
Go Any Day—Return Any Day
BLUEWAY TRAILWAYS 60 PARK SQ. KEN. 8700

3 Big Dollar Days
Ivory Soap 19 Med. Bars $1.00
Tomato Soup, Campbell's 14 Tins $1.00
Evaporated Milk, Van Camp's 16 Tins $1.00
Pineapple Juice, Libby's 13 12-oz. Tins $1.00
Heinz Baby Foods 14 Tins $1.00
(2-lb. Royal Star Butter) All (1 Doz. Lge. Brown Eggs) for $1.00
STAR MARKET CO., INC.
WATERTOWN 24 Mt. Auburn St. Middlesex 8600
WELLESLEY 583 Washington St. Wellesley 2820
NEWTONVILLE 304 Walnut Street Newton North 8400

Crowds Increase at Ice Follies Show—Tiger Sextet at Arena for Harvard Contest

Present Edition Tops All Previous Skate Shows Here

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

There is no information at hand for comparison, but to all intent and purpose the "Ice Follies of 1939," now appearing at the Boston Garden, just about answers the need of any skating enthusiast. Last night, the second of the five-night schedule saw 10,325 thoroughly enjoy the balanced variety of possibilities on skates.

There is another show in California at present and Manager Walter Brown of the Garden is now returning from inspection, so that possibly that show will be brought here later. In that show is the one feature act that added so much to the Follies last year.

That one feature act saw a young lady dancer, Lois Dworshak, interpret modern dancing rhythm on skates. Miss Dworshak was an instant hit here last year and received encore after encore. Her number gave the show more versatile entertainment than any previous ice show ever to visit these parts. Last night that act was missed.

No Comparison

There is no comparing the Sonja Henie show with the "Ice Follies" for the two are definitely distinctive in performance. Miss Henie tops and dominates her own show and features more as a lovely little girl and movie star than skater. The Ice Follies give patrons more than two hours of intricate skating varied from acrobatic to comedy.

The cast of the Henie show was that of dancers who tried to skate, whereas the Ice Follies embodied a group of excellent skaters who withstood the challenge of all sort of feats on the ice. Naturally Evelyn Chandler, the former Brooklyn girl, with her acrobatic spins, whirls, jumps and splits is the No. 1 performer.

Roy Shipstad, part owner of the show and billed as professional champion, heads the masculine side of the show with his ability, which features a "human top" spin that is gasping with the speed in which he revolves.

Miss Ehrhardt Gives Way

Bess Ehrhardt, co-feature in previous appearances with Roy, and Mrs. Roy Shipstad, incidentally, now gives way to Miss Chandler, but really is still equal to holding her own through grace, beauty and a touch of acrobatic and rhythm variety. She has a solo with cast and a pair with her husband and cast. Miss Chandler appears in two numbers, one with her husband, Bruce Mapes, and another alone. She is not supported at anytime by the cast.

The newest pair with the Follies is a sailor act put on by the McKellen Brothers, Gilbert and Gordon. These youngsters were seen "in the rough" by the Follies and added. They have great possibilities and under the tutelage of the present company should enlarge to feature proportions soon. They have several comedy stunts that are original.

The Swing number went over in a tremendous manner last night when the alert audience spotted Roy Shipstad in the group number. It is co-operative policy with the Follies that stars be prepared to enact any and all roles at any and all times. Last night he filled in for Oscar Johnson who replaced Edward A. Malke, now in a hospital. Johnson operated the lighting effects for the number and Roy teamed with Laverne Busher to swing gracefully through several encores to the delight of the crowd

Special for Youngsters

Tomorrow and Sunday afternoon the show will give matinee performances and the comedy team of Eddie Shipstad and Johnson plan to bring out their "human horse" for the amusement of the youngsters. These two feature their "Bicycle Built for Two" in the evening, but children delight at the horse act and they have added an extra surprise for the kiddies.

With over 16,000 people having viewed the show to date and near sellouts ahead it is expected that the show will surpass the 55,000 who viewed it during the visit last year.

Col. Jacob Ruppert

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 13—Col. Jacob Ruppert, the amiable sportsman millionaire and owner of the New York Yankees, passed on today.

Under Colonel Ruppert, the Yankees wrote brilliant pages in the annals of baseball, and recently capped their triumphs by winning their third straight world championship. In all, the colorful Yanks won 10 American League pennants and seven World Series for the Colonel, who always insisted he wanted his boys to win every game by at least 20 runs.

The Ruppert baseball properties are conservatively estimated to be worth $15,000,000, in a total estate placed by associates between $70,000,000 and $100,000,000. He owned business establishments and real estate throughout Manhattan, and a country home at Garrison, N. Y.

No. 1 Amateur —By Pap'

DON
-LASH-
JAMES E. SULLIVAN MEMORIAL TROPHY
Bobby Jones.
Barney Berlinger
Jim Bausch
Glenn Cunningham
Bill Bonthron
Lawson Little
Glenn Morris
Don Budge
DON LASH
HE'S A MEMBER OF THE INDIANA STATE POLICE
DON'S NAME HAS BEEN ADDED TO THE LIST OF WINNERS OF THE AWARD WHICH WAS INAUGURATED IN 1930
WINNER OF THE NATIONAL A.A.U. CROSS-COUNTRY TITLE FIVE TIMES, HE IS ONE OF THE GREATEST DISTANCE RUNNERS DEVELOPED HERE
Pap'

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Having been selected to receive the James E. Sullivan Memorial Trophy for 1938, emblematic of the nation's No. 1 amateur athlete, Don Lash, the Indiana state policeman, is determined to have a banner year on the track just to prove his right to the signal honor.

The former University of Indiana star's name was added to the list of such amateur immortals as Bobby Jones, Barney Berlinger, Jim Bausch, Glenn Cunningham, Bill Bonthron, Lawson Little, Glenn Morris and Don Budge, winners of the award since it was inaugurated in 1930.

As a member of the Indiana track team, Lash shattered the two-mile record and established himself as one of the best distance runners this country has developed. He was a member of the 1936 Olympic team. Last fall he won the senior national A. A. U. cross-country championship for the fifth time in succession to better the record established by Willie Ritola.

One of the main reasons Lash is determined to continue his running career is his burning desire to atone for his poor showing in the Berlin Olympic meeting. Lash ruined his chances when he tried heroic training measures to peel off the extra poundage he had packed on his frame during the enforced idleness aboard ship.

With the experience gained in 1936, Lash is likely to prepare himself more sanely in 1940 when the athletes gather in Finland. That he had lost none of his speed afoot was evident when he opened his indoor campaign with a sparkling victory in the 3,000-meter invitation run at the K. of C. meet in Brooklyn, the season's opener. Don will be running his future races with his eyes focused ahead to 1940.

—Pap'

Around The Hub

Bees Sell Maggert

With the outright sale of Hal Maggert to the Hollywood club today, the Bees opened the door for another player deal in the National League. The full squad now numbers 39, one short of the limit, and leaves room for an extra man if Bob Quinn is successful in completing a trade with either Pittsburgh or Philadelphia. Johnny Quinn, in making the announcement, however, called the Maggert departure merely a step to chop the dead wood from the Boston roster.

Maggert walks into the Pacific Coast League with no strings attached, but he may be back. The boy can hit big league pitching and last season distinguished himself in pinch roles on several occasions. The Bees, though, cannot afford to carry so awkward a fielder now that such newcomers as Outlaw, Dickshot, Simmons, Todd and Hassett are around.

Danny McFayden, who signed a 1939 Bee contract yesterday, will leave soon for Tarpon Springs, Fla., where he and the Mrs. will visit with the Milton Gastons before getting established at Bradenton. In his thirteenth major season, just past, Danny won 14 games and lost nine, compiling the third best earned run average in the National League.

Eddie Collins says that Red Sox contracts will not clutter the mail until late this month or early in February.

In three short seasons, "Ice Follies" has grown so rapidly that it now belongs among the outstanding winter sports attractions in America. New acts, skating routines, group numbers, costumes and light effects in the 1939 shows leave a lasting impression with those who attend.

For daring brilliance and versatility on the ice, no skater in the world can compare with Evelyn Chandler, the girl who learned her figure eights in Brooklyn. Few performers—men included—will attempt the sensational somersault-and-a-half, cartwheels and butterflies that Miss Chandler includes in her Ice Follies routine.

The Veterans of Foreign Wars have completed arrangements for a track meet in the 101st Infantry Armory on the afternoon of Washington's Birthday. Jimmy Herbert, former New York University star, has already entered. On the card will be the Mayor Maurice J. Tobin Mile and the Gov. Leverett Saltonstall Two-Mile.

Johnny Wall of the Olympic Club, San Francisco, was the first official entry in the eighteenth annual Prout Memorial Games at the Boston Garden Jan. 28. He runs in the Leo Larrivee Two-Mile, which was won last year by Don Lash.

The Chicago White Sox roster has arrived, and includes 13 pitchers, four catchers, nine infielders and six outfielders. The Sox train, as in the past, at Pasadena, Calif.

Tufts varsity basketball warriors take a three-day road trip next week, meeting Union, Williams, and Springfield on successive nights. The Jumbos are currently sporting a record of four victories and only one setback.

Lou Smith, regular Northeastern basketball center from Berwick, Penna., will be out of action for the next three weeks, it was learned today by Coach Jimmy Dunn. As a result, the Huskies must present a revised lineup for the game with University of Maine tomorrow night.

Princeton Six Here Tomorrow For First Quad League Game

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The annual home-and-home series between hockey sextets from ivy-covered Harvard, Princeton, Yale, and Dartmouth to decide the Quadrangular League championship officially gets under way tomorrow night when the Tiger comes to the Boston Arena to play the Crimson, and the Elis travel to Hanover to meet the Indians.

These contests will also count in the standings of the Triple I League, and should Harvard, Princeton, or Yale win, they would move into a tie for second with McGill. It is generally conceded that Toronto will skate over Montreal tomorrow night to step into the league leadership.

Tiger Record

Princeton will arrive in town with a record of eight wins and three defeats under its belt, including two victories over Harvard in the post-Christmas informal series at Lake Placid. In a third game Harvard turned the score its own way.

The Tigers have two potent scoring lines, a rugged defense, and three goalies. Coach Dick Vaughan has plenty of material for a third forward wave, but has not yet decided on the regulars.

The first line is the all-junior outfit of Ralph Wyer of Minneapolis at center, Horatio Turner of St. Paul's at left wing, and Bob Bordley of Baltimore at right wing. On defense Capt. Bud Miller of Minneapolis teams with Harry Fraker of Plainfield, N. J., while John Coleman will get the starting call in goal.

Harvard to Fore-Check

The second line finds Tom Barnicle of Framingham operating at left wing, with Doug Cochrane of New York at center, and Mark Robbins of Pittsfield at right wing. All are seniors. The alternate defense includes Ben Fuller of Milton and Dick Purnell of Baltimore.

Coach Clark Hodder of Harvard has had his team working out all week at its new practice headquarters in the Skating Club of Boston's indoor rink in Cambridge, following the 4-to-2 surprise defeat of Queen's last Monday. Clark plans no changes in his starting line-up, which places Capt. Austie Harding at center between Joe Patrick and Warren Winslow, Charlie Houghton and Win Jameson at the points, and Vin Freedley in the nets.

The Harvards have been polishing up their fore-checking game to meet that of the Tigers, who rotate their wings and center in their opponent's zone and play a forcing game. Coach Hodder said yesterday that meeting Princeton with its own tactics would be the only way to keep the New Jersey boys out of Harvard's back yard all evening.

Olympics Away

Should Princeton change its mode of attack, however, Harvard will be prepared either to skate with them or meet their rushes with a sound defense. The Crimson's wide-open game did not help in the Toronto game, but its defensive methods netted the win over Queen's.

On the second line will be found Dave Eaton, who at center should break up many potential Princeton plays, with Phil Cutler and Fred DeRham on the wings. The alternate defense includes Bill Coleman and Forbes Perkins.

The Boston Olympics put in a hard session yesterday afternoon preparatory to their week-end visit to Canada to meet Cornwall Saturday night and Lachine Sunday afternoon . . . The whole squad is making the trip . . . Coach Hago Harrington plans no changes in lines of defense, although he may use Goalie Tom Moon in both games if he does well at Cornwall . . . It is pointed out with some hesitation that although the play-off prospects for the locals are gloomy, all is not lost . . . With 10 scheduled games left to play, wins in seven or eight contests might put them in . . . Most of the games are listed in Canada, however, where the locals have yet to win a game this season . . . They get four points for games across the border, and only three for those here.

The Junior Olympics, now leading their league, meet the Marquette Club of Providence at the Garden Monday night . . . Dave Walsh, former Malden husky, has just joined the Juniors and worked out for the first time with them this morning . . . Johnny Meoli, diminutive goalie for the Juniors from Medford, presents an interesting story . . . When the league season began, the babies' regular netminder, Art Donaghey, was ill . . . Off skates for two weeks, Johnny stepped into the breach . . . He has not been beaten yet . . . The first game the Juniors played with the Marquettes resulted in a 1-to-1 tie, but the officials threw it out of the standing because no overtime was played.

Four teams are now tied for first place in the New England Intercollegiate Hockey League, with Bowdoin and New Hampshire, by virtue of wins last night, being the latest arrivals . . . At the Arena New Hampshire handed M. I. T. its third straight league defeat, 5 to 2, while Northeastern won from Middlebury by a score of 9 to 1 . . . Bowdoin played at Waterville and handed the Colby Mule an 8-to-1 pasting . . . Although lack of ice has played havoc with the league schedule, all teams have now played at least one game . . . The others tied for first are Boston College with two wins, and Boston University with one . . . Standings are computed on a percentage basis, not on points . . . Capt. Johnny Byrne of the Huskies was high man last night with two goals and four assists.

Up in Hanover, the feeling seems to be that Dartmouth will repeat to its Quad League championship, despite the fact it has the worst record so far against Canadian competition in the Triple I League . . . Only they say it a bit differently . . . According to Whitey Fuller, "there is no doubt that the 1939 Dartmouth sextet will be superior to the 1938 squad" . . . Down here, both statements sound the same.

Week-End Weather

By the Associated Press

Their optimism wearing thin, winter sports enthusiasts scanned the skies for snow, hoping that e'er the week end arrives some will fall to enable them to ski down New England's hills.

Even in the north country there was a lack of snow for good skiing.

Snow trains, however, still were scheduled for Saturday and Sunday.

But one New England point, Stowe, Vt., reported good conditions—18 inches of snow at Smuggler's Notch with 45 inches at the summit. Upper portions and some trails were reported "good."

Lack of snow forced postponement until Feb. 5 of downhill and slalom contests scheduled for Saturday at Pico Peak near Rutland, Vt.

Maine reported fair conditions in western parts of the state.

Glossary on Basketball Covering Its New Phases

A brand new court terminology has come into the game of basketball. This is due to recent developments in the sport which have been brought about by rule changes as well as the normal evolution of the game.

Much of this terminology is mystifying to the ordinary follower of the sport and in order to clarify many of the new terms and organize them in relation to the old, John Lawther, head coach of the game at Pennsylvania State College, has prepared a glossary which should be of great assistance in helping the spectator understand the modern style of play.

The following extracts are taken from his glossary:

Man-for-Man Defense

Each player is assigned a specific opponent whom he is to prevent from scoring.

Zone Defense

Players are assigned relative floor areas and concentrate on the ball instead of the man. Assigning players to fixed floor areas is an outmoded type of defense. Rather the defensive men play areas of the court in which there is an offensive threat. This movement of defensive play is usually called the sliding zone.

Fast Break

System of offense in which a team, recovering the ball drives at full speed towards the basket in an attempt to score before opponents have a chance to form their defense.

Deliberate Offense

The opposite of fast break in which the offensive team, choosing to bring the ball down court slowly, works through the defense systematically by use of some previously practiced play.

Screen Play

Offensive players assume legal positions on the floor which interfere with the movement of the defensive players and enable an offensive player with the ball to shoot or dribble.

Switching

Also called sliding and cross-checking. A defensive maneuver in which defensive men exchange opponents. It is designed to combat the screen play.

Automatic Switching

Defensive players switch or exchange positions simultaneously with the movement of the ball. This term is applied to certain types of sliding zone defenses.

Types of Offense

Screen Play—(Described above.)

Set Play—A prearranged movement on the part of the offensive team designed to free a man for an open or "set" shot at the basket.

Pivot Play—Style of attack in which one player stands with his back to his own basket near the foul line in order to receive and return passes and serve as a screen for his teammates cutting around him.

Pass-and-Cut—This is also called "give-and-go" and "pass-and-return pass," in which player passes to a teammate, cuts for the basket and receives a return pass.

Continuity Plays—Offensive players follow regular outlined paths of attack which bring them to their original positions ready for a repetition of the same maneuver if not shot at the basket results.

Hacking, Holding, Blocking

Hacking is illegal personal contact made by a striking motion of the hands. It occurs most frequently when the defensive player, attempting to strike the ball, hits the arms of the offensive player.

Holding is impeding the progress of an opponent by use of hands or arms. If this impediment is accomplished by contact with some other part of the body it is usually called blocking. Blocking is also called when an offensive player, attempting to "screen" gets nearer to the defensive player than the legal distance of three feet. This is an illegal screen or "pickoff."

Dribble Interchange

Results when a player dribbling the ball passes or bounces it to a teammate cutting close behind him. A weaving offense is based on this principle.

Double Dribble

A violation is called for "double dribbling," and the opponent is awarded the ball out of bounds when a player discontinues his dribble, that is, comes to a halt with the ball and then begins his dribble again; when he dribbles with two hands at once; or when he brings the ball to a momentary pause in the process of dribbling.

Scissoring

A modern and effective type of screening occurring when an offensive man runs between a teammate and his defensive opponent. It often results in a collision between two defensive players.

Feinting or Faking

Some movement to deceive the defensive player as to the movement of the ball or body.

Pot Shot or Set Shot

Shooting from a still position.

Sleeper, Birdie, or Peeper

Player has been able to take the opposing team by surprise and shoot, unguarded from under the basket.

Layup Shot

A quick, lifting shot under the basket.

Hook Shot

When the ball is shot with a semi-circular motion over the head and body of the shooter with the body used as a screen.

Kip Shot

Player, while jumping in the air, receives a pass with both hands and shoots while still in the air.

All-Harvard Event Listed For Armory Polo Feature

An all-Harvard event will be the feature of the triple-header at the Commonwealth Armory tomorrow night, as the Crimson Varsity and their Junior Varsity "understudies" meet to decide, perhaps, which of Harvard's upper scale polo teams is the strongest.

Although this will presumably be the reason for this contest, it seems a foregone conclusion that the varsity team will teach their less experienced colleagues a thing or two in the arts of riding and goal-making. However, it will be a lively match, as both teams have perhaps learned a lesson from last week's play.

Varsity Weakness

One of the weak links in the varsity game has been a lack of team work between forwards and back. Successful in riding down upon the ball and swinging without pulling up, the Crimson players have been too prone, perhaps, to seek a little glory by sending the ball down across the field, when a short pass to a teammate might be the strategical play.

In Harvard's last game, they learned something about keeping the ball away from their own goal post; and especially in a close-up scrimmage, they may have learned to pile right through, rather than jump around with little offensive work, leaving the possibility of a pony kicking the ball between the posts. This latter possibility was responsible for Harvard losing the deciding point in an overtime chukker last week.

Stars to Help

But more in favor of Harvard is the expert single-handed playing of both Gay Dillingham and Capt. Ben Forbes, both of whom have already shown off this season in a style which might well spell defeat for the Jayvees on Saturday. On the other hand, Warwick Stabler has been leading the younger team to a promising start-off this season with his steady ability to keep the ball away from his own goal with long, deep shots across the field—at least when he has been able to get at the ball.

Fairview and the 110th Cavalry polo trios will fight it out again in the class B ranking Saturday night, this time for keeps. Matched against each other in an exhibition game on Dec. 10, the Army team defeated Fairview 4 to 2.

Battery A and Blue Hill will be matched in the class C group, which is to be played as the opening game of the evening.

League Standings

	Won	Lost	P.C.
(Class A)			
Satirev	1	0	1.000
Harvard	0	1	.000
Danvers	0	0	.000
Harvard Jr. Varsity	0	0	.000
Ramblers	0	0	.000
(Class B)			
Artillery	1	0	1.000
Blue Jays (2nd J. V. team)	0	1	.000
Cavalry	0	0	.000
Fairview	0	0	.000
Mayfair	0	0	.000
(Class C)			
Newport	1	0	1.000
Harvard Freshmen	0	1	.000
Battery A	0	0	.000
Blue Hill	0	0	.000
Cossacks	0	0	.000

English Hockey

LONDON, Jan. 13 (CP Cable)—The league-leading Harringay Greyhounds trounced Brighton Tigers 5-3 last night in a National Hockey League game, pulling four points ahead of Racers in the standing. Earl Court Rangers kept neck-and-neck in the cellar spot with a 3-3 tie.

Conny Tudin, left winger from Overbrook, Ont., scored two for Greyhounds, while Jack Brunning, Winnipeg, Joe Beaton, New Glasgow, N. S., and Bill McGregor, St. Boniface, Man., got one each. Brighton scorers were Farrand Gillie, Cornwall, Ont., Ab Macdonald, Ottawa, and Oscar Aubuchon, St. Hyacinthe, Que.

Earls Court big scorer was Jack Forsay, Trail, B. C., forward, with two, and Jerry Brown, Edmonton, got the third. Alex Archer, Winnipeg, right winger, scored two for Lions and Harry Stapleford, Watford, Ont., the third.

New England Intercollegiate Hockey League Standing

	W	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	P.C.
Boston College	2	0	15	3	1.000
Boston University	1	0	4	3	1.000
New Hampshire	1	0	5	2	1.000
Bowdoin	1	0	8	1	1.000
Northeastern	2	2	22	21	.500
Colby	1	2	9	20	.333
Middlebury	0	1	1	9	.000
M. I. T.	0	3	4	18	.000

Results Jan 19

Northeastern 9, Middlebury 1.
New Hampshire 5, M. I. T. 2.
Bowdoin 6, Colby 1.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Hockey Results Jan. 12

National League
Toronto 9, Montreal 4.
New York Rangers 8, Chicago 0.

International-American League
Hershey 5, Philadelphia 1.

American Association
Wichita 3, Tulsa 2.

Tonight's Schedule

American Association
St. Louis at St. Paul.

Today a Year Ago

By the Associated Press

George A. Munger, all-around athlete at Penn and freshman football coach, named new head coach at Pennsylvania to replace Harvey Harman.

Whirling Follies Aviator

By a Staff Photographer

Roy Shipstad

Harvard Program Heavy

Nine Harvard athletic teams will compete tomorrow in the last heavy program for the Crimson athletes before the start of their mid-year examinations, and the week-end sports will be featured by three varsity contests with Princeton teams in hockey, basketball, and wrestling. Additionally, the varsity swimming team will meet Cornell. The hockey game will be played at the Arena, the basketball, wrestling, and swimming teams will compete at Cambridge.

The basketball game with Princeton at the Indoor Athletic Building will find the Crimson playing its first home league game. Harvard opened its league campaign at Ithaca on Wednesday night, losing 35-27 to a strong Cornell team, one which should bid this year for the league title. Previous to that game Coach Wes Fesler of Harvard made a shift in his lineup, sending Sam White into the forward line and playing Charlie Lutz at guard. The change worked out well and that lineup will stand for tomorrow night's game. Lutz will be partnered on defense by Capt. Ulysses Lupien and White's forward line mates will be Homer Peabody and Fred Heckel. Lutz played an exceptionally good game against Cornell as did the entire Crimson team.

Wes Fesler Pleased

Coach Fesler was most pleased with the play of the entire team and commented on the aggressiveness and the fight which Harvard had from start to finish. Harvard this year has been handicapped offensively because of inability to control the ball off the boards, this because of the fact that opposing teams have had an advantage in height.

Princeton will bring a big team to Cambridge, one which probably has the tallest average of any team in the Eastern Intercollegiate League. Capt. Giles Scofield, the Princeton center, is 6 feet 4 inches tall; John Meyerholz, forward, is 6 feet 3 inches tall, and David S. Lloyd, his companion forward, 6 feet 1 inch. Both guards are rangy and fast. Edward Hobler is 6 feet 1 inch tall and Robert J. Stewart, 5 feet 11 inches. The Princeton team is coached this year by Franklin C. Cappon and this will be their first league game.

The varsity wrestling match between Harvard and Princeton undoubtedly will be featured by the heavyweight bout between two football players, Clarence E. Boston, Jr., blocking back on the Harvard football team, will meet Richard D. Bokum, who was the starting right tackle for Princeton against Harvard last fall. Boston was the heavyweight wrestler on his freshman team, and has been considered second man to Bill Glendinning for the last two years.

Coach Pat Johnson of Harvard has named Capt. Harvey M. Ross '39 in the 121-pound class, Theodore E. Schoenberg '41 in the 128-pound class, George A. Richter, Jr., '40 in the 136-pound class, William B. Richardson '41 in the 145-pound class, Benjamin Barnes '41 in the 155-pound class, William H. Daughaday '40 in the 165-pound class, and Tudor Gardiner '40 in the 175-pound class.

Tiger Wrestlers

The Princeton men named by Coach Jim Reed are Addison Y. Foshay '39 in the 121-pound class, Robert C. Eberle '41 in the 128-pound class, Richard Palmer '39 in the 136-pound class, David C. Haight '40 in the 145-pound class, David Scull '39 in the 155-pound class, Joseph T. Gifford '39 in the 165-pound class, and John E. Harkless, Jr., '39 in the 175-pound class.

The varsity swimming meet with Cornell will mark the first time that the two colleges have met in a dual meet. Harvard will be favored to continue its unbeaten record and add its 28th straight dual meet win. The Crimson will be pushed to its best performance of the year to win from the Ithacans, who have an excellent backstroker in Melvin Blessing, Jr., three good freestylers in Co-Capt. William G. Luke, Jr., in the 100, Raymond R. Critchlow in the 50-yard freestyle, and Eugene S. Thorpe in the 220.

Feature races in the meet should come in the 300-yard medley relay, where Cornell has a team capable of doing better than 3m. 12s. in the backstroke between Arthur S. Bosworth, Jr., of Harvard and Blessing, and in the 220-yard freestyle between Frank Powers of Harvard and Thorpe of Cornell. In all three events there is hardly more than a second's difference between the competitors. This will be Harvard's second college meet of the year. The Crimson varsity has been making steady progress and, despite its lack of stars, has impressed with its general balance.

Previous to the varsity swimming meet, the freshman swimming team will meet M. I. T. freshmen at 7:30 p. m., and the varsity basketball game will be preceded by a game between the Harvard freshman basketball team and Exeter at 7 p. m. Also, the freshman hockey team will play St. Mark's at Southboro, the varsity and junior varsity polo teams will meet at the Commonwealth Armory at 9:30 p. m., and the freshman polo team will play Avon at Hartford.

Five Years Ago

By the Associated Press

Jack Chevigny named head football coach at Texas, replacing Clyde Littlefield.

UPTOWN Shopping Guide
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Pacific Coast Sidelines—Maple Leafs and Rangers Win—Bramham on Minors

So. California Rink Has Ice Panel of 22,000 Feet

From Pacific Coast Sidelines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Behind the whirling ice skaters who are taking hold of southern California's new-found sport lies a modern success story of engineering and box-office promotion.

This column today has room to describe only one of the new rinks which have been built in Los Angeles to provide artificially the recreational opportunity which is commonplace to most American communities where freezing weather annually provides ice sports as naturally as southern California's sun provides all-year outdoor tennis. Subsequent columns will tell of other rinks.

The newly-completed Pan-Pacific Ice Skating Arena has an ice panel of 22,000 square feet, "actually the largest indoor ice panel in North America, as far as we are able to determine."

Henderson Brothers

The "we" are the Henderson brothers, Clifford W. and Phil T., who head the vast civic and sports enterprises in the Pan-Pacific Auditorium. The Auditorium itself houses the changeable rink, and is situated in the sports center being developed by Earl Gilmore, the oil executive whose interest in sports now spreads to skating, having already touched on amateur and professional football, motorcycle and midget automobile racing, and collegiate basketball.

The defrosted panel in the Auditorium looks like a common concrete floor, and as a matter of fact, it is used as a floor for tennis, musicals, expositions, and sundry conventions when it is not on duty as an ice rink.

Engineering progress allows the panel to be used for a tennis match tonight, and tomorrow night enough ice can be produced to carry the peak load of the public skating which is insuring the financial success of the venture.

Brine in 14 miles of Pipe

Refrigeration equipment is contained in a special building across a drive and to the rear of the Auditorium proper. To freeze the rink, brine moves through 14.5 miles of pipe embedded in the concrete slab. The slab cools down to a temperature of 20 degrees—enough below freezing point to allow quick transformation of sprayed water into ice. The water is sprayed on at that point just as if the slab were a lawn. On demand, the ice can be swept clean, scraped, and the slab re-flooded to maintain the proper skating surface.

The Arena was opened last fall by the "Ice Follies of 1939," the same company which is making a film for MGM. Present plans call for public skating to continue to April 15. According to President Cliff Henderson, "the only interruptions in the daily skating sessions for the public will be a return engagement of the Ice Follies and the staging of an International Amateur Ice Spectacle, Pacific Coast Figure Skating Championships, and several games of collegiate ice hockey. There is also a possibility of the Arena being closed for one evening to accommodate the Los Angeles match of the Vines-Budge Professional Tennis Series"; the Auditorium was used last year for the Vines-Perry match.

"Floating Floor"

To meet the demands of such a varied calendar, the ice machinery defrosts in three hours and freezes in 12 hours. The total pipe system stretches 20.5 miles. The floor includes 17 miles of reinforcement steel. After the pipe and steel were in place, the entire network was embedded in concrete, requiring 48 hours of continuous pouring. The entire slab expands and contracts as one unit; it rests on zinc plates and asbestos pads. This feature omits the necessity of joints or expansion and contraction cracks, as provided in the conventional ice arenas of past designs, according to Mr. Henderson. The "floating floor" was installed under M. R. Carpenter patents, with Mr. Carpenter personally supervising the installation.

Rather than giving an impression of winter or of cold, the interior of the Arena has been finished in a decorative scheme of a modern ball room. Three sides of the panel are devoted to boxes and loges for skaters and spectators. The fourth side holds a band stand and other facilities incident to the operation of the Arena.

Skate Boys Assist

The fixtures and the department created for the convenience of the public for putting on skates is comparable to a smart shoe salon with individual foot stools designed especially for skates and uniformed skate boys to assist. The service is available without cost above admission; tipping is strictly forbidden. Bargain rates allow 10 admissions, without skate charge, for a $4 scrip book, good day or night; afternoon books are $3. Admission charge is the same whether one skates or not. Skates for adults day or night are available at 35 cents per session.

Arena personnel along with the Skate-Shop displays in the Arena model skating togs, to help those wishing to keep up on fashions.

Pan-Pacific adds its facilities to those of the pioneering Polar Palace to make it easier for persons to skate; heretofore, those who wanted to skate were restricted to one rink in town or to a few lakes during the winter in mountains as far away as 300 miles, although one or two are within 100 miles. Likewise, the subject of a future column (the outdoor rink at Westwood) is doing its bit to meet the challenge of enterprise to "correct" the tale-telling representation on the first-string line-ups of the three major collegiate hockey teams here: last season only one of the 18 players was born in California, according to a press-agent's survey!

Robert K. Shellaby

Pan-Pacific Ice Skating Arena

Pan Pacific Auditorium

Tennis, musicals, expositions and conventions can be held in this Los Angeles building when it is not on duty as an ice rink.

Eastern Organizations Elect

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (AP)—Nine of the 13 organizations affiliated with the Central Office for Eastern Intercollegiate Athletics elected officers yesterday at meetings of sports representatives of nearly every leading Eastern college.

Asa S. Bushnell, Executive Director of the Central Office, was named Secretary-Treasurer of each unit. Other results of the individual sessions included:

Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League—Re-elected H. Jamison Swarts of Pennsylvania, President, and arranged a schedule for the 1939-40 season.

Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League—Re-elected Reynolds Benson of Columbia, President and chose the National League ball as official. Decided yellow ball may be used by agreement of competing teams. Arranged 1940 schedule.

Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming League—Re-elected William J. Bingham of Harvard, President, and approved the 1940 schedule. New list of officials for this season okayed.

Eastern Intercollegiate Golf Association—Elected James Hagan of Pittsburgh, President, and provided for drafting of the 1940 schedule by the secretary-treasurer.

Eastern Association of Rowing Colleges—Elected Lieut. Commander Ward P. Davis of Navy, President, gave final approval of the 1939 schedule and considered a tentative program for 1940.

Heptagonal Games Association—Re-elected Jamison Swarts of Pennsylvania, President. Outlined plans for the fifth annual games at New Haven, Conn., May 20, 1939, and set the date for the sixth annual games as May 18, 1940. Decided to photograph finishes in the 100-yard dash, 440-yard run and relay, high and low hurdles.

Intercollegiate Ice Hockey Association—Re-elected William J. Bingham of Harvard, President, and discussed plans for this season and next.

International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League—Elected Maj. Dfl Stuart Forbes of McGill, President, and arranged the 1939-40 schedule.

Quadrangular Hockey League—Elected Malcolm Farmer Yale, President and arranged its schedule for 1939-40.

Intercollegiate Fencing Association—Postponed election of officers to the annual meeting in October. Decided the annual championships, already set for March 31 and April 1, would be held in New York City if suitable accommodations are available. Rescinded so-called "nine-man rule" adopted in 1938, which decreed that no competitor could fence in more than one weapon in the championships.

The meetings will continue today with a general schedule-making conference and sessions of the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball Conference, Eastern Intercollegiate 150-pound Football League and the Central Office itself.

The annual meeting and dinner of the Eastern Intercollegiate Association will conclude the gathering.

Arky Vaughan Signs

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 13 (AP)—Arky Vaughan, the Pittsburgh Pirates' shortstop whose heavy hitting placed him fifth among National League batters last season, returned his signed contract today.

The Pittsburgh club, following custom, did not announce the new figure, but informed observers said it was certain Vaughan received a substantial increase.

In past years Vaughan has been a late signer, but the club announced his contract arrived this year "without a word of dispute."

Automobile Racers Form Association

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 13 (AP)—William S. White of Los Angeles, owner of several racing automobiles, disclosed here yesterday "practically all of the leading drivers in America" and many speedster owners have organized the United States Racing Association "to eliminate the middle man and deal direct with the organization which is sponsoring the races."

"Our new organization," Mr. White, association president, explained, "simply wants to get an even break and is not of the radical type. We are affiliated with the American Automobile Association contest board.

"There were far too few last year to make the race business profitable. We expect to get bigger purses and make it worth while for the drivers and car owners to take a chance."

Mr. White, here getting two cars in shape for the 500-mile classic Decoration Day, said prospects for an improved racing year are bright.

Team Reverses Coach

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich.—At the start of this year's football season, Gus Dorais, University of Detroit grid mentor, said that he believed his team would be exceptionally strong defensively; but that he couldn't figure out how Detroit would be able to score. Records show that the U. of D. eleven had more points scored against it this season than has been the case since the fall of 1926. On the other hand, this was the first time in three years that the Titans scored at least one touchdown in every game.

Collects Letters

HANOVER, N. H. (AP)—Charles Whitney Miller, captain-elect of the Dartmouth football team, also is on the famed Dartmouth ski team and the Big Green track team.

And Talking of... Cross-Country

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

A Stiff Course Before the Harriers

LONDON—This is the period of the year here when cross-country runners of the serious type begin to look like it. And with very good cause too. For they have completed the light part of their training and, Saturday by Saturday, are making things tougher and tougher for themselves, so that they may attain their maximum durability by the time the major events of the season come along.

The first of these is the Inter-Counties championship, Jan. 21, and then there is nothing of very great moment until the divisional championships, Feb. 25. After those races, we shall know who are to be accounted the speediest men over country in the North, the South, and the Midlands, and the accuracy of the assessment will be put to the test at Worsley, near Manchester, March 11, when all the leading clubs in the country will send along their best teams with the intention of winning the National championship, at present held by Mitcham Athltic Club. Particularly set upon doing so are the men of Birchfield Harriers, whose club has so often won the National that it seems almost to have a proprietary right to the championship title.

The National is always raced over ten miles of more or less mixed landscape and it serves as an excellent opportunity for the English selectors to observe the form of the runners they will pick for the event which constitutes the climax of each cross-country season. Namely, the international race. Scheduled this year for April 1. If the anticipated competitors take part, it will bring into action teams from England, France, Belgium, Scotland, Wales, Eire, and Northern Ireland. Which, incidentally, is the order in which they finished last year.

Now this program of progressive difficulty that I have outlined does not apply, as a general rule, to the cross-country cracks of Oxford and Cambridge Universities. They are required to reach the peak of their form much earlier on, because early December brings to them the outstanding engagement of their season, the inter-varsity race.

This is one of the oldest "Battles of the Blues"—it dates back to 1880—and, although it may not possess the glamor and spectacular appeal of the Rugger and Soccer football matches or the Relay Carnival, all of which occur round about the same time, it has, nevertheless, a host of its own mobile devotees, who dart from one point to another to follow the progress of the race and assemble as a cheering throng at the finishing line.

This season they had plenty to cheer, because, about half a mile from home, P. D. Marrian, of Oxford, went into the lead and had to give all he knew in order to keep it to the finish from R. A. B. Clough, of Cambridge. There was only a matter of nine seconds between them at the end, but there was a matter of 14 points (32 to 46) between the team scores by the time the last man trailed in. This was a tribute to Oxford's superior training, for at one time the Cantabs were leading very comfortably, with a Light Blue in each of the first five places. With this advantage, however, they flattered only to deceive.

Drawn by John Allan May

Boat Drivers To Receive Medals

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (AP)—The Council of the American Power Boat Association, holding a motorboat show last night, announced the award of record medals to 20 drivers who last year set up new A. P. B. A. speed marks in sanctioned regattas throughout the country.

The 1938 speed merchants who will receive the new medals, designed by Elise Tyson, girl outboard driver of Philadelphia are:

Count Theo Rossi, of Italy, Gold Cup champion; J. M. L. Rutherfurd, of Port Washington, N. Y., and Palm Beach, Fla.; Harry Birdsall, Yonkers, N. Y.; Louis Carlisle, Geneva, N. Y.; E. F. Dobson, Baltimore, Md.; Henry Taubert, Waco, Texas; Paul Wearly, Muncie, Ind.; Gar Wood, Jr., Algonac, Mich.; Jack Cooper, Kansas City, Mo.; Clinton Ferguson, Waban, Mass.; Bert Steacie, Framingham, Mass.; Edison Hedges, Atlantic City, N. J.; Frank Vincent, Tulsa, Okla.; Buddy Reuter, St. Louis, Mo.; Mollie Tyson, Chestnut Hill, Pa.; Joseph Monigle, Wilmington, Del.; J. T. Milliken, St. Louis; David Gerli, New York, and Bob Gambrill, Washington, D. C.

'Sport Spectators'

PALO ALTO, Calif., Jan. 13 (AP)—Stanford University co-eds, much to their delight, discovered a new course added to the curricula this quarter. It teaches them how to become "sports spectators," and they earn one unit credit.

The course was introduced by the women's physical education department, with outside lectures telling the girls about various sports.

Outboard Races At San Francisco

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (AP)—The National outboard motor boat championships, staged at Chattanooga Tenn., last fall, were awarded to the San Francisco Golden Gate Exposition for 1939 at the annual motor boat show rules meeting of the National Outboard Racing Commission yesterday. The dates are Sept. 9 and 10.

With the Nationals earlier this year, a shift will be necessary in the dates of several divisional championships. The Easterns, previously held at Philadelphia, probably will go to the National Sweepstakes Regatta at Red Bank, N. J., in August.

Outboard drivers in the future must wear protective helmets, the commission ruled. The helmets are recommended for 1939 and will be a compulsory item of official equipment in 1940.

English Soccer

LONDON, Jan. 13 (AP)—Yeovil and Petters, plucky Southern League entry in the English Football Cup Competition, passed out of the big tournament yesterday, losing 2-1, to Sheffield Wednesday after holding the Second Division team to a 1-1 draw last Saturday. In other replayed third-round games Doncaster Rovers ousted Southport, 2-1, and Manchester City won its postponed match with Norwich City, 5-0.

Walsall trounced Clapton Orient, 5-1, in a Third Division, Southern Section, League fixture.

Ben Hogan Leads Golfing Clan In Oakland Tourney

OAKLAND, Calif., Jan. 13 (AP)—Ben Hogan, one of the mighty mites of the professional golfing clan, came charging home through evening shadows and a bank of fog yesterday to post a par-shattering 66 for the first-round lead of the 72-hole $5,000 Oakland Open tournament.

The 138-pound former Texan, now playing out of White Plains, N. Y., started late and finished fast to lop four strokes off par for the short and not overly exacting Sequoyah course. He was out in 32 and home in 34. Par is 35-35.

Two other outsiders, and a seasoned campaigner were close enough to grab the leader's coat tails. Stationed in the 67 column were Ed Oliver, Wilmington, Del.; Clayton Heafner, Greensboro, N. C., and Sam Snead, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va. Oliver and Heafner each banged out nines of 33-34. Snead reversed the figures.

Another tournament veteran, Horton Smith of Chicago, was close to the pace with a 37-31—68. His four under par second nine was the lowest of the day.

Grouped at 69 were Jim Demaret, Houston, Texas, with 35-34; Dick Metz, Chicago, 35-34; Zell Eaton, Oklahoma City, 37-32; Charles Sheppard, Pleasanton, Calif., 35-34; John Perelli, Tahoe, Calif., 34-35; Amark Fry, Oakland 35-34; and amateur Bill Higgins of Oakland, with 34-35.

Even par was equalled by Willard Hutchinson, Philadelphia, Pa., 36-34; Leonard Dodson, Springfield, Mo., 35-35; Charles Congdon, Tacoma, Wash., 35-35; and Marvin "Bud" Ward of Olympia, Wash., member of last year's Walker Cup team.

Willie Turnesa Will Compete In British Tourney

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 13 (AP)—Come what may, Willie Turnesa, United States amateur golf champion, plans to retain his amateur standing, but he may go after the British title this spring.

The youngest of the seven golfing brothers said he would sail for England late in March in order to have a couple of weeks practice and become "acclimated" to playing conditions.

"The courses, the winds, the greens—everything is different over there," he explained.

"That's why I plan to leave in plenty of time. If I'm going over I might just as well do it right. There's no use hurrying and merely taking a pot shot at the thing."

Here on a business trip—he represents a Detroit automobile axle company—Turnesa had time for his first golf in months.

He tried his hand on the tricky, wind-swept Ponte Vedra Country Club course and turned in a one-under-par 71.

Practice rounds when his job will permit probably will be the extent of his pre-tournament preparation on this side of the Atlantic Ocean, although Turnesa said there is a possibility he may enter the masters' tournament at Augusta, Ga., in March.

"All I need is a little practice," the dark-haired youth asserted.

No predictions on how he will fare in England were forthcoming from the polished player who climaxed his sport career with a brilliant performance in the championship at Oakmont, Pa., last fall.

Win or lose, he said:

"I'll just keep on playing. I play golf because I like it and that's why I remain an amateur. I have no intention of ever becoming a professional."

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Eldon 35, Catholic University 32.
Marshall 43, Ohio Wesleyan 28.
Roanoke College 47, George Washington 33.
Baylor 38, Texas A. & M. 34.
Lafayette 33, Alfred 24.
Muhlenberg 38, Franklin & Marshall 30.
Western Kentucky Teachers 40, Tennessee Tech 24.
Gettysburg 40, Lebanon Valley 37.
Salem 58, West Liberty 40.
Westminster 52, Geneva 41.
Montana State 45, Colorado Mines 38.
R. I. State 79, Maine 46.
Washington and Lee 62, William and Mary 42.
Wake Forest 44, Clemson 38.
Virginia 37, North Carolina 29.
Marshall 43, Ohio Wesleyan 28.
Vanderbilt 48, Cumberland 36.
Alabama 38, Sewanee 21.

Season Record In Scoring At Toronto Game

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	17	6	1	66	30	35
Rangers	15	6	3	63	40	33
Americans	12	8	4	64	64	28
Toronto	9	11	4	52	51	22
Chicago	9	13	3	53	65	21
Detroit	7	14	4	52	67	18
Canadiens	5	16	4	51	84	14

Results Jan. 12

Rangers 6, Chicago 0.
Toronto 9, Canadiens 4.

There was plenty of noise and jubilation among New York and Toronto hockey fans last night as Rangers shut out Chicago, 6-0, and Toronto swamped Canadiens, 9-4, but the manager of the Boston Bruins sat unperturbed in the Boston Garden watching the "Ice Follies of 1939." Both Rangers and Toronto looked impressive, but that comfortable lead of three points enjoyed by the Bruins looks impressive too.

The Toronto-Canadiens affair set the mark for the season in scoring and probably set the Montreal hockey fan tongue wagging. No one seems to have the answer to why Canadiens, apparently strengthened since last year, have been unable to make any sort of good showing. Certainly Cecil Hart has not lost his touch in managing, but the amalgamation of Canadiens and Maroons, once bitter intra-city rivals, just has not clicked.

Although Toronto critics have long maintained that Syl Apps, their star center, should make the all-star selection this year, their claim took added weight last night when the likeable player tallied four times and assisted in another. Canadiens, undoubtedly, lost by such a margin because they opened up to make a game of it when behind. As so often happens they weakened themselves in their efforts and the Leafs ran wild.

The Leafs were rewarded for their victory in that they vaulted over the Black Hawks in the standing to take fourth place. Rangers cannot hope to catch the league-leading Bruins before next week, but they were elated in scoring six goals against Mike Karakas the Chicago netminder. It was the first time this season the "streamliners" had beaten him decisively. In the previous games, Rangers had been beaten, 5-0 and 1-0, by Chicago and had won one contest 1-0, for a total of one goal in the 180 minutes of play.

W. M.

Grant Points To Sabin as Key Man Of U. S. Cup Play

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 13 (AP)—Bryan M. (Bitsy) Grant, "mighty atom" of American tennis, concluded yesterday the United States has a better than even chance to retain the Davis Cup—providing Wayne Sabin is not overlooked.

A veteran of big-time tennis at 28 years, but prepared to carry on, Grant agreed the loss of Don Budge was a blow, yet insisted the U. S. has a "wonderful" opportunity.

"We have two fine players on our side right now, who, I believe, could team together and retain the cup unaided," said the 120-pound gazelle of the courts. "One is Bobby Riggs and—this will be a surprise to a lot of people—the other is Wayne Sabin."

"You can say for me that Sabin is the 'key man,'" he continued. "He is a fine singles player, probably second only to Riggs, and in my opinion is the best doubles player in the game today. I think he could pair with either Riggs or Gene Mako and win easily."

The Atlanta ace has paired with Sabin, unranked in the National list for 1938 performance, in two tournaments this year. Each time they lost in the finals to Mako and Jack Tidball, Los Angeles veterans.

"If they don't put Sabin in there with either Mako or Riggs, I think the committee will be making a very foolish mistake," Grant said emphatically. "The Mako-Tidball team is good, but that lineup couldn't stack up against one with Sabin in there."

Grant had little to say of his own chances, but admitted he was "gonna try to slip into the lineup." He thinks the squad will be made up of Mako, Riggs, Sabin, Joe Hunt, and either himself or Frankie Parker.

Bitsy was encouraged by the probability Australia will be the team that gains the challenge round, since he has yet to lose a match to an Australian, having beaten Jack Bromwich, Adrian Quist, Jack Crawford, and Vivian McGrath, the latter twice.

Grant still relies mainly on phenomenal retrieving, but acknowledged he was going to the net a bit more to cut short rallies.

Budge Takes Vines In Detroit Match

DETROIT, Jan. 13 (AP)—Don Budge conquered Ellsworth Vines in a lengthy professional tennis match last night, 6—3, 0—6, 13—11, and went one up on his opponent in their touring series. Budge has won four and Vines three contests.

Vines started slowly in the first set and Budge had little trouble in commanding the situation, but it was just reversed in the second. In the final set they fought on such even terms that it lasted 24 games before Budge won.

Forty-five hundred persons watched the competition.

Tallest Cage Team?

CHAPEL HILL, N. C. (AP)—North Carolina can put a basketball team averaging nearly 6 feet 4 inches in height on the floor this season. It has a 6-foot-5 center, two other players measuring 6 foot 4 and two, 6 foot 3.

Minor League Baseball Is Spreading With Rapidity

By William G. Bramham

President-Treasurer, National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues

DURHAM, N. C., Jan. 13 (AP)—The records of the past several years throughout minor league baseball indicate very clearly the position which the game holds in the sports picture, not only in the United States, but in Canada, where the pastime is spreading with marked rapidity.

It is with pardonable pride that we point to the record of 1938, when the minor leagues played to over 15,500,000 paid admissions. That represents an increase of better than 2,000,000 over the previous year, in spite of the fact that spells of unseasonable weather cut into the attendance figures of many of our clubs.

Figures a Record

I believe the above total to be a new minor league record, and the figures cannot be misleading in this case. They point to but two things—that the fans of the United States and Canada are baseball-conscious and that the game must be offering them the sort of entertainment they desire.

The record permits me to look into the future with assurance, rather than speculation. There is no visible reason for any letdown in 1939. In fact, a great impetus will be added to baseball during the coming season by reason of it being the centennial year of the game.

Elaborate plans for numerous and nation-wide observances of baseball's one hundredth anniversary are being worked out. Dedication of the baseball museum at Cooperstown, N. Y., will be an outstanding feature of the celebration, but by no means will it be the sole observance.

Specific programs will be presented in every city where organized baseball is played, and it will be a sustained program, running through the season into the World Series.

Centennial Year

I cannot see how baseball can help but prosper by this centennial celebration, and I believe every community harboring the game will feel the direct benefits accruing from it.

For the past two years, the minors have operated with 37 leagues, all of them starting and finishing their schedules. Already, one new circuit has been added for the 1939 campaign, bringing the total to 38. Several more are in the process of organization.

The healthy state of the minors was reflected at our recent convention in New Orleans, where more than 1,000 representatives of the game assembled for the annual business sessions of the National Association.

I feel that we are headed into one of the most colorful seasons in the history of baseball, tinted by the centennial program. We have a splendid entertainment program to offer, a most receptive public and co-operative press and radio. We have been learning to stay within the bounds of reason in the operation of our leagues and clubs, and we have but to "keep our feet on the ground" in that respect, play the game hard and fair and continue to meet obligations to a baseball-loving continent.

Sutherland Happy to Direct Eastern All-Stars' Football

NEW YORK (AP)—Win, lose or draw, the most celebrated college football coach in the country is Dr. John Bain Sutherland of Pittsburgh.

Currently his prospects are being darkened by athletic reform but he is confident that, "whatever our record, I shall have the satisfaction of helping my young men and working with them."

The doctor is the kind of fellow who after a great victory goes back to the hotel to see if his boys are well covered up for the night. He has, beneath layers of Scotch pride in personal achievement and Scotch reticence, a love for the boys he coaches and the game they play.

He is happy he will direct the Eastern All Stars in the charity game next fall with the New York Giants, champions of the pro football world, but he makes no secret of the fact he expects a mediocre year at Pittsburgh.

Lose 10 Players

"We lose 10 of 11 very fine young men. Our schedule opens with the University of Washington. Then we have West Virginia and Duquesne. We have no regular training table. Our early practice will be sketchy because of faculty limitations and our material is below par. The new plan of athletics at Pitt has been in for three years and we feel it."

He referred to the Code Bowman, sponsored by John G. Bowman, Chancellor of the University, which has cut athletic scholarships and is slowly pushing Pitt toward athletic mediocrity.

"I expect Wallace Wade's Duke team to beat us by four or five touchdowns. We have some good freshmen but not enough, although one boy, Jones, a back, will do well. He is the best passer we have had since Warren Heller.

Pride in Coaching

"I hope you do not think I am asking for sympathy when I say the greatest satisfaction I have left is my kinship with the boys I coach. It is a great thing to have a boy like Marshall Goldberg or Curly Stebbins with you for four years, to help him, to teach him and see him respond. Then to watch him go out and make his mark in life like say, Jesse Quatse.

"Perhaps the situation at Pitt may change. I hope so. I see nothing wrong in having good football teams or in seeing that players get a good education. Then, too, from a selfish standpoint, I have a certain pride in coaching successful teams."

Sutherland, like most other pundits of the game, sees no threat to college football in the pro game.

"We were afraid the Pittsburgh Pirates might hurt our attendance. They haven't."

Of Pitt's football purge, the doctor will say nothing except, "I have a contract that gives me two years' grace. That is, I must tell the authorities within two years that I am quitting. I have accepted no other job. Unless I give notice, I cannot coach anywhere for two years. If the time comes when I can see no hope, well—"

Would he quit football?

"No, I won't. Football has been good to me. It took me from a job as a special policeman in Sewickley, Pa., gave me a college education, got me into dentistry and gave me a profession."

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Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Associated Press Quotations

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 13, 1939

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange.

Associated Press Quotations

Today's sales (est.)	900,000
Previous day	1,362,830
1939 volume to date	11,099,430
1938 volume to date	16,594,210

Stock Market Is Generally Uneven In Quiet Turnover

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (AP)—Efforts to rally the stock market under leadership of rails, aircrafts and specialties met with opposition today and the list put on a highly uneven performance.

While favored issues succeeded in tacking on small plus signs, many pivotal stocks were in arrears near the final hour. Extreme losses running to more than a point at the opening, were substantially reduced or cancelled in many cases.

Dealings were sluggish throughout, with transfers at the rate of approximately 800,000 shares.

Wall Street, generally, was unable to discover any particularly outstanding buying ammunition but, on the other hand, dispiriting news was scarce. Selective recoveries were attributed partly to the belief of many the market had taken more of a beating than it deserved since the turn of the year.

Handicaps were seen in the congressional relief spending battle signs of seasonally slackening business trends, and in the confusing "appeasement" campaign now under way in Europe.

Among stocks exhibiting rising tendencies were Boeing, United Aircraft, Glenn Martin, Sperry, Bendix, Santa Fe, Great Northern, Pennsylvania, Illinois Central, Dunhill International, Johns-Manville, General Motors, American Telephone, Owens-Illinois, and J. C. Penney.

Behind most of the time were Chrysler, Bethlehem Steel, Consolidated Edison, Kennecott, International Harvester, and Air Reduction.

During better in the curb were Electric Bond & Share, Bell Aircraft, and Sherwin Williams.

Bond Market Steady

Bonds were steadied today by a moderate rally in rail loans.

Some carrier leaders picked up a point or so, but generally the gains were narrower and represented recovery of only a small part of yesterday's losses. Low yield corporates continued to meet good support and U. S. Governments had several small advances.

Leaders in the upturn, with gains well maintained starting the final hour, included Southern Pacific 4½s of '68, Nickel Plate 4½s and 5½s, Studebaker 6s, Southern Railway 4s, St. Paul 5s, Santa Fe 4s of '95,' American Typefounders Convertibles, and Great Northern "G" 4s of '46.

Some loans of Maine Central and New Orleans, Texas & Mexico fell back a point or more. Japanese Government issues were again heavy in an uneven foreign list. Italian Public Utility 7s climbed a major fraction.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London — Continental selling, coupled with complete absence of support and the unfavorable trend in Wall Street carried quotations down in the stock market today. Domestic and Argentine rail shares closed weak and German bonds declined sharply. Trans-Atlantic issues were under pressure and British giltedged funds continued in supply. Industrial, oil and mining shares followed the downward trend.

Paris—Trading was more active in the bourse today and the entire list closed weak. Rentes declined 1 to 4 francs and Bank of France lost more than 500 francs. International issues were also down, Suez Canal declining over 400 francs and Royal Dutch off about 100.

Liverpool—Wheat futures moved irregularly today and finished ¼d lower to ⅛d up. Continued drought in important Indian wheat areas and firmer shippers' offers were offset by reports of rain in the American southwest. Hedging and general liquidation in cotton futures was caused by lower Egyptian prices, but prices firmed slightly in late trading. Final prices were 1 to 2 points off.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, Jan. 13

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Europe Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.67⅛	$4.67⅛	$4.8667
Cables	4.67⅛	4.67⅛	8.2297
France—franc	.0263¼	.0263¾	††
Belgium—belga	.1690	.1689	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2260	.2260	.2260
Italy—lira	.0526¼	.0526¼	.0526
Germany—mark	.4014	.4011	.4023
Holland—guilder	.5430	.5438	†
Sweden—krona	.2405	.2405	.4537
Norway—krone	.2347	.2347	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2085	.2085	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0086½	.0086½	.2382
Austria—schill'g	†	†	.0220
Cz'ch'sl'va—koruna	.0343	.0343	.2382
Finland—finm'k	.0207½	.0207½	.0351
Hungary—pengo	.1985	.1985	.0428
Poland—zloty	.1895	.1895	.2961
Por'gal—escudo	.0422	.0422	.1899
Rumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0748
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0234	.0234	.0161
South America			.0298
Argentina—peso†	.2295	.2295	.7187
Brazil—milreis†	.0595	.0595	.2025
Chile—peso†	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol	.2050	.2050	.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.3850	.3850	1.7516
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2724	.2724	.8440
India—rupee	.3491	.3494	.6180
Java—florin	.5450	.5451	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2919	.2919	*
Shanghai—dol	.1631	.1631	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5440	.5440	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
	Canada		
Canada—dollar	.99121/2	.99121/2	1.6931
	Mexico		
Mexico—peso	.2075x	.2075x	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ††Free market. ‡Nominal. §Parity changed; xNominal. ††Revaluation of gold reserve placed parity at approximately $.02653 as of Nov. 12.

Copper Futures

Reported by J. S. Bache & Co., Boston

	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
March	9.17	9.15	9.15	9.15
May	9.24	9.20	9.20	9.13

Hide Futures

Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
March (new)	11.75	11.97	11.73	11.90	.06
June (new)	12.20	12.38	12.16	12.26	.05
Sept. (new)	12.55	12.64	12.50	12.57	.15

Wool Top Futures

Reported by J. S. Bache & Co., Boston

	High	Low	Close	Close
March	8.10	80.8	80.8	81.0
May	81.3	81.0	81.1	81.3
July	81.5	81.2	81.3	81.6

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
61	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	— ⅛
123¾	119⅝	Abbott Lab pf (4½)	1	123¾	123¾	123¾	Oct 31
52	28	Acme Steel (2)	3	41	40½	40¼	Jan 12
12¾	6¼	Adams Exp (.20e)	4	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
24¼	14½	Adams-Millis (1¼e)	1	21	21	21	Dec 31
30	16⅝	Addressog (1.40)	2	26	25	25	Jan 12
67⅞	40	Air Reduction (1a)	13	59¾	59	59	—1¾
1⅝	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	4	1	1	1	Jan 11
13⅜	8¾	Alaska Juneau (1)	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
1⅝	⅞	Allegheny Corp	2	1	1	1	Jan 12
17⅜	5½	Allegheny pf xw	1	11⅛	10¾	10¾	Jan 12
17⅞	6¼	Allegheny pf $30 ww	3	12⅜	11¾	12	
17¼	5	Allegheny pf $40 ww	4	11⅝	11⅛	11¾	Jan 12
21½	7¾	Alleghany pr pf	2	16½	16	16½	Jan 12
29¾	14⅝	Allegheny-Lud Steel	19	24⅜	24⅛	24½	— ⅜
14¼	4½	Allen Industries	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Jan 12
197	124	Al Chem & Dye (6)	1	184	184	184	
13¾	7	Allied Kid (1½)	2	11½	11¼	11¼	— ¼
14⅝	8⅞	Allied Mills (¾e)	6	12¾	12⅛	12⅛	Jan 12
13½	4½	Allied Stores	32	10	9¾	9¾	
70½	38	Allied St pf (5)	3	62¼	62¼	62¼	Jan 11
58¾	34¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (1½)	16	42¼	41½	41⅝	— ⅛
20	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	2	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
3⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	12	2½	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
24	10	Amal Leather pf	1	21	21	21	
78	55	Amerada Corp (2)	1	18	18	18	Jan 3
28½	22	Am Ag Ch Del (.35e)	4	21½	21½	21½	— ⅛
23½	10	Am Bk Note (.10g)	1	68	68	68	Jan 12
14⅜	6¾	Am Bosch	6	7⅛	7	7⅛	
52	23¼	Am Brake Shoe (1)	8	48¼	47½	47½	
105½	70¾	Am Can (4)	5	97½	97¼	97½	+ ⅛
178½	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	3	175	175	175	Jan 11
34⅞	12⅝	Am Car & Fdy	8	30½	29¾	30	
57¾	27	Am Car pf (2½e)	7	31	30¾	31	— ⅜
23¾	9½	Am Ch & Chl (.70e)	5	48½	48	48	— ½
117	89½	Am Ch & Chl pf (5)	7	21	20¾	21	
125	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	117	117	117	Dec 21
77⅞	41½	Am Colortype	3	120	120	120	Jan 10
15	9	Am Comi Alcohol	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅜
16¾	8½	Am Crystal Sugar	4	9¾	9¾	9¾	
6¾	2½	Am Enc'aus Tiling	3	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
7¼	4	Am European	3	4⅛	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
5¼	2½	Am & For Power	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Dec 22
20⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	3	19½	19½	19½	
25¼	13⅛	Am & F P $7 pf	6	13¼	13¼	13¼	
12¾	5⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	Jan 12
15	9	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	4	8½	8½	8½	Jan 12
36	12	Am Hide & Leather	9	4½	4⅜	4⅜	Jan 12
45½	30¾	Am Hide & L pf (¾e)	3	30¾	30	30	Jan 12
8⅝	4¼	Am Home Pr (2.40)	3	45⅞	45½	45⅝	Jan 12
20⅛	13⅛	Am Ice	1	1	1	1	Jan 11
8¾	4⅛	Am Ice pf	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
30⅝	12⅝	Am International	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	
79	44	Am Locomotive	14	26¾	25⅝	26	— ⅝
17⅜	10	Am Locomot pf	3	71	71	71	+1
45	23	Am M & Fdy (.20g)	5	15⅛	15	15	+ ⅛
122	99½	Am M & Metal	2	41¼	41¼	41¼	Jan 12
7½	3¼	Am Metal (1e)	15	36½	35⅞	36	
47⅜	19	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	118½	118½	118½	Dec 13
41½	16⅛	Am Power & Lt	15	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
19⅛	9	Am P&L $6pf(¾k)	5	38¼	38	38	
24½	13	Am P&L $6pf(¾k)	4	34½	33½	33¾	— ½
80¾	58	Am Rad & St S	56	16⅜	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅛
20¾	12	Am Roll Mill	29	20¼	19¾	20	— ⅛
53½	28⅛	Am Roll Mill pf	1	69½	69½	69½	— ½
140	103	Am Saf Razor (1.60)	4	14¼	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
61¾	45¾	Am Seating (.50e)	3	18¼	18	18	— ⅛
40¾	16⅝	Am Smelt & R (½g)	46	47¾	46⅝	46⅝	—1⅝
112¾	61	Am Smelt & R pf (3)	3	133	132¾	132¾	
19	22	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	61	61	61	— ⅜
31	19½	Am Steel Fdrs	30	36⅞	36	36⅛	
117⅛	82	Am Stores	3	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
20½	12⅝	Am Stove (.40e)	1	15⅛	15¼	15¼	Jan 11
150¼	111	Am Sugar Ref	1	21	21	21	
88¼	58	Am Sugar pf (7)	3	89½	89	89½	— ¼
91⅜	58¾	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	20	150	149¾	150	+ ¼
152	130	Am Tel & Tel (9)	9	88	87¾	87⅝	— ⅛
9½	2⅝	Am Tobacco (5)	10	88	87⅜	87⅝	— ⅜
16⅛	6	Am Tob B (5)	1	148	148	148	Jan 12
89	68	Am Type Fdrs	3	7½	7¼	7¼	
7⅜	3¼	Am Water Wks	29	12¾	12⅜	12½	— ⅛
28	14	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	83	83	83	Jan 11
43	25⅜	Am Woolen	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	
42⅛	21	Am Woolen pf	4	40¾	40½	40⅝	
64¾	29	Am Zinc Lead	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	
21⅜	10¾	Am Zinc pr pf	1	32½	31	31	— ⅜
20½	10	Anaconda (.50e)	162	32½	32	32	Jan 7
4½	2	Anacon W & C	1	52	52	52	Jan 12
31½	20	Anchor H Gl (.45e)	2	19	19	19	+ ⅛
103⅞	82	Ancn Ch & Chl pf (5)	1	14	14	14	—1⅝
7	3⅞	Anda-Copper (¼e)	4	2½	2½	2½	Jan 9
72	28¼	Armour Del pf (7)	1	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	Jan 12
9⅝	5¾	Armour Ill	3	103⅛	102	103⅛	Jan 10
94½	60	Armour Ill pr pf	8	5⅞	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
59⅝	24¼	Armour Ill pf	2	48	48	48	
13	5½	Armstr'ng Cork(¾e)	1	65	65	65	Jan 4
8¾	4	Arnold Const (¾e)	32	50½	49¼	50½	+ ⅜
12⅜	2½	Artloom Corp	5	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
20	10	Assd Dry Goods	3	8¾	8½	8¾	— ⅛
39	15½	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	13	8⅞	8½	8½	— ⅛
16⅜	6¾	Assd D G 2 pf	2	70	70	70	Jan 5
39½	27	Associates Inv (2)	1	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	Jan 3
44⅞	22¾	Atch T & S F	32	38½	37	37½	— ¼
72	40	Atch T & S F pf (1g)	4	66	63½	63½	—1¾
30	14	Atl Coast Line	7	25	24⅜	24⅝	— ⅛
14½	6¼	Atl G & W Indies	2	7	7	7	Jan 12
27⅜	17¼	Atl G & W In pf	2	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
109¼	101⅞	Atl Refining (1)	8	23	22¾	23	+ ⅛
9⅞	5¾	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	107½	107½	107½	Dec —
48½	38⅞	Atlas Corp (⅛e)	12	8¾	8¼	8¼	
68	36	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	44¼	44¼	44¼	+ ¼
8	4½	Atlas Pow (2¼e)	3	63½	62½	62½	Jan 12
5⅝	2	Atlas Tac	3	6½	6¼	6¼	Jan 10
8½	2½	Auburn Auto	1	4	4	4	Jan 12
		Aust Nichols	56	7⅞	7¼	7¼	Jan 12
		Aviation Cp (.18½e)		16¾	16¾	16¾	— ⅛

B

17¼	5	Bald Loco ct	51	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	
13¾	6½	Balt & Ohio	30	7⅛	7	7⅛	
36	24¾	Balt & Ohio pf	4	27¾	27¼	27¼	— ⅛
23¾	12⅛	Bangor & Ar (2½)	3	19¾	19	19	— ⅛
14	5	Barber Asphalt	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
21¾	10⅛	Barker Bros	2	17½	17⅜	17½	+ ⅛
21	9	Barnsdall Oil (1)	3	19⅜	19	19	— ⅛
19½	11⅜	Bayuk Cigar (¾a)	4	18	18	18	— ⅛
102	90½	Beatrice Cream (1a)	1	18½	18½	18½	
117	94½	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	1	99	99	99	Dec 23
9	4¾	Belding-Hem (¾e)	1	124	124	124	Jan 7
33	75¼	Belg N R pf (3.30e)	8	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
29½	8⅝	Bendix Aviation	21	15¼	72⅜	72⅝	Jan 11
56	26⅞	Benef Ind Ln (1.65e)	68	26	24¾	25¼	
78⅞	39¾	Best & Co (.65e)	2	19½	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
18½	12¾	Beth Steel	2	51	50½	50½	
114⅛	75	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	123	73¼	71¾	72	—1⅜
29¾	17⅛	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	3	18	17⅞	18	
24½	9¾	Bigelow-Sanford	3	113	113	113	
19¾	10⅛	Black & Decker(½e)	4	24½	23	23	Jan 12
35⅞	19	Blaw-Knox	1	19	19	19	— ⅛
30½	15⅜	Boeing Airplane	12	15½	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
14¼	9	Bohn Al & Br (½ge)	30	30⅝	29¾	30⅛	+ ⅛
19¾	15	Bond Stores (.60e)	1	26	26	26	— ½
16⅜	16½	Borden Co (1.40e)	2	13½	13½	13½	— ½
28	14	Borg-Warner (¾e)	10	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	
8⅜	4	Boston & Maine	10	27⅝	27¼	27⅜	+ ⅛
16	5⅜	Bower Roll B (½g)	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
8⅜	4	Brewing Corp (¾e)	2	6¼	6	6	
37¾	12¾	Bridgeport Brass	23	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
40¼	20	Briggs & Strat (3)	32	27⅝	26¾	27	— ⅛
43	28	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	2	39¼	38	38	Jan 12
12	3⅝	Bklyn & Qu Trans	2	4⅜	4¾	4⅜	+ ⅛
14¾	5⅜	Bklyn & Q Trans pf	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jan 12
46¼	16¾	Bklyn-Man Tr	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
33⅜	10¼	Bklyn-M Tr pf	14	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
41	27¾	Bklyn Un Gas	2	34½	34½	34½	— ⅛
14½	5½	Brown Shoe (1¾e)	2	17¾	17½	17½	— ⅛
13⅛	5⅜	Brun'wick-Balke(1e)	2	33	33	33	Jan 12
7½	3¼	Bucyrus-Erie	1	12	12	12	Jan 12
53¾	3	Budd Mfg	10	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	
29	13¼	Budd Wheel	25	7⅛	6⅞	7	
20⅝	10	Bullard Co	8	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
39	15½	Bulova Watch (2)	8	26½	25½	25⅝	— ⅛
16¾	6¾	Burlinp Mills (1)	10	29	28½	28½	+ ⅛
22¼	14½	Burr Add Mach(½e)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	5	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
10	5⅝	Butler Bros	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jan 12
8	2⅝	Butler Bros pf (1½)	8	21	21	21	Jan 11
15⅜	6	Butte Cop & Zinc	8	2½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
22	13	Byers (AM) Co	5	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
		Byron Jackson(1¼e)	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ⅛

C

24½	15⅛	Calif Packing	2	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	— ⅛
51	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49¾	49¾	49¾	+ ⅜
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
20½	8⅝	Calumet & Hec (¼e)	10	8	7⅝	7⅝	
21½	12⅛	Campbell Wyant	9	16	15¼	15¼	Jan 12
8⅛	5	Can Dry G Ale (¼e)	21	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
42	21	Canadian Pacific	15	5½	5¾	5½	+ ⅛
8¾	4½	Cannon Mills (½g)	2	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅜
22½	12⅜	Capital Ad A	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	Jan 12
41½	2½	Carpenter Steel (.40)	1	19	19	19	Jan 12
107½	62½	Carriers & Gen(.05g)	1	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
58	29⅝	Case (JI) Co (5e)	5	90	88	88	—1
106⅝	100⅝	Caterp Tract pf (5)	6	45½	45	45	+ ¼
26⅝	9	Celanese Corp	1	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	
96	82	Celanese pr pf (7)	16	21⅜	21¼	21½	
19⅛	12⅜	Celotex Corp	2	94	94	94	Jan 6
28	18⅞	Cent Aguirre (1½)	7	17	16⅝	17	+ ⅛
5⅝	2	Cent Foundry	1	22½	22½	22½	Jan 12
14	6⅛	Cent R R N J	6	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sugar	1	8	8	8	Jan 12
6⅞	3¼	Century Rib M	7	4¾	4⅝	4¾	
59¼	26⅛	Cerro de Pasco (1g)	8	46⅞	46⅝	46⅝	— ⅜
12½	4½	Certain-teed Prod	15	11¾	11	11½	
33¼	18	Champ Pap & F	1	26½	26½	26½	—1⅛
12¾	6	Checker Cab	1	8½	8½	8½	Jan 10
38½	22	Ches & Ohio (½g)	24	35½	34¾	34⅞	— ⅜
89	66	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	87¾	87⅜	87⅝	— ⅛
48½	20	Ches Corp (½g)	4	21½	21½	21½	— ⅛
1¼	⅛	Chi & E Ill	1	½	½	½	Jan 12
4	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	5	3¼	3¼	3¼	Jan 12
5¼	½	Chi & N West	2	¾	¾	¾	
1¼	⅛	Chi & N West pf	1	3	3	3	— ⅛
5⅜	2¼	Chi Great West	8	⅛	⅛	⅛	
15⅝	8¼	Chi Great W pf	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
1	¼	Chi Mail Order	9	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
19¾	6¼	Chi M St P & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
2¾	⅝	Chi M St P & P pf	21	1	⅞	1	Jan 12
39¾	22	Chi Pneu Tool	11	17¾	17¼	17¾	+ ⅛
47	37½	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	1	47	47	47	—1
1¼	¾	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	1	36½	36½	36½	
2½	⅝	Chi Rock Is & Pac	1	47	47	47	—1
3	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	5	⅝	⅝	⅝	
12¾	8	C R I & Pac 7% pf	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Jan 12
19¼	12	Chi Yellow Cab (1)	3	1½	1⅜	1½	Jan 10
13½	3½	Chick Co	5	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
		Childs Co	1	12¼	13¼	12¾	+ ⅛

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
88⅛	35⅜	Chrysler Corp (3e)	138	76	73½	74⅛	—
13½	7¾	City Ice & F (1.40e)	1	10½	10½	10½	—1¾
5½	2	City Stores	5	4	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
27½	10⅝	Clark Equip (1¼e)	3	22½	22	22	Jan 10
30½	15¼	Clev Graph Br (1e)	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	+1¼
60¼	32½	Climax Molyb(1.30a)	18	57¼	55¼	56¼	+ ¾
25¾	10⅝	Cluett Peabody(.85e)	32	28⅝	27¾	27¾	
142¾	106½	Coca-Cola (4½g)	2	130	130	130	
61½	57½	Coca-Cola A (3)	3	60	60	60	Jan 12
17	7½	Colgate-Palm (1⅝a)	9	13¾	13¼	13¾	— ⅛
104½	78	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	2	32	31½	32	
39¾	13¼	Collins & Aik (2¼e)	9	33⅝	33⅛	33⅝	— ⅛
22¾	9⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	2	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
23⅜	13½	Col Br'cast A (1¼e)	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
22⅜	13	Col Br'cast B (1¼e)	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
9⅞	5½	Colum Gas & El	45	7	6⅞	6⅞	
83	57	Col G&E pf A (6)	6	12¾	12⅛	12⅛	Jan 12
19	9	Col Pict vte (2½% f)	1	79	79	79	+1
35⅝	25½	Col Pict pf (3½)	4	14	13½	13¾	+ ⅛
98½	53⅝	Colum Carbon (4)	9	33⅝	33½	33⅝	Dec 28
59⅞	23	Comi Credit (4)	1	88	88	88	—1
108½	84	Comi Cred pf (4½)	15	52⅞	52¼	52½	— ⅜
64	31½	Comi Invest Tr (4)	1	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	Jan 10
112½	90	Comi Inv cv pf (4½)	9	56	55	55	— ⅜
13¼	5⅛	Comi Solvents	1	107¼	107¼	107¼	Jan 11
2½	1	Com'with & South	88	11½	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
58⅝	25	Com & So pf (⅝k)	25	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
28	22⅛	Com'with Edis (1.80)	14	27	26⅞	27	
29⅜	15	Conde Nast	1	8	8	8	+ ⅛
8¾	8	Congol Nairn (⅝e)	3	175	175	175	Jan 11
26⅜	10½	Congress Cigar	8	30½	29¾	30	
10⅝	4¼	Consol Aircraft (1e)	16	21⅜	21	21	— ⅛
34½	17	Consol Cigar (¾g)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
104	88⅝	Consol Edison (2)	95	30¾	29¼	30⅛	— ⅛
25⅜	1	Consol Edison pf (5)	5	103¼	103¼	103¼	— ⅜
123½	4½	Consol Film Ind	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jan 12
7⅝	2⅞	Cons Film Ind pf(1e)	2	10	10	10	— ⅛
10⅝	7	Consol Laundries	2	6	6	6	— ⅛
118	107	Consol Oil (.80)	41	8⅝	8¾	8¾	
11½	6	Consol R R Cuba pf	1	3½	3½	3½	Jan 12
36½	21¼	Consol's Coal	4	3⅝	3½	3½	Jan 11
22	10	Consol'n Coal pf	1	35	35	35	Jan 10
95⅜	78	Consum Pow pf(4½)	1	94

Commerce and Finance

Idea of World Wheat Conference Meets With Favor in Canada

Business and Industry

Some Implications Of $80,000,000,000 Income Studied

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—What would an $80,000,000,000 national income, as advocated by President Roosevelt in his recent address to Congress, mean in terms of physical volume of production in this country and what might it mean in terms of stock prices, is asked by Standard Statistics in a current analysis which follows:

"Our only guide to an answer for this question is the past record," says the service. "As the following tabulation shows, an $80,000,000,000 income has been achieved in the United States only once—in 1929. To attain that figure would require a jump in the national income of about 26 per cent over the 1938 total, and of nearly 15 per cent over the currently estimated figure for 1939. (And national income tends always to rise or decline more slowly than other major economic indexes.)

	*Nat'l Income (billions)	Index of Production† (1926=100)	Index of 90 Stocks‡ (1926=100) High	Low
1926	74.90	100.0	108.5	86.8
1927	73.70	97.2	140.6	104.7
1928	77.60	101.0	193.4	134.6
1929	81.13	108.1	253.5	140.2
1930	68.30	86.2	208.5	112.4
1931	53.82	70.2	147.0	59.7
1932	40.01	54.8	75.4	33.4
1933	42.26	61.3	98.8	43.4
1934	50.05	64.2	94.9	63.7
1935	55.19	73.9	107.8	63.7
1936	63.47	88.6	141.6	104.8
1937	69.82	95.9	149.6	78.1
1938	†63.50	†75.0	110.1	66.4
1939	†69.80	....	‡104	

†Estimated. *Department of Commerce figures. ‡Current. §Compiled by Standard Statistics Company.

"It will be noted that in 1929, when the national income slightly exceeded this Presidential goal of $80,000,000, the Standard Statistics Company index of industrial production averaged above 108. To attain this level of physical production would require a jump of 44 per cent in output as compared with 1938, and of fully 20 per cent above the most gorgeous figures forecast for the current year.

"Whether, if any such levels of national income and physical production were attained, stock prices would reach levels comparable with those of 1929 nobody knows. It is at least interesting to note that even the lows of 1929 (which followed a 45 per cent break in prices in the fall of that year) were fully 33 per cent above current levels," concludes the analysis.

Freight Carloadings Up 6.2 P.C. in Week; 3.9 P.C. Below 1938

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported 530,849 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended Jan. 7.

This was an increase of 30,954 cars, or 6.2 per cent, compared with the preceding week; a decrease of 21,719, or 3.9 per cent, compared with a year ago, and a decrease of 169,197, or 24.2 per cent, compared with 1937.

The report classified the loadings as follows:

	This Wk	Increase Over Last Wk	Yr Ago
Miscel freight	208,772	23,565	1,055
Less-than-carlot merchandise	122,302	7,222	†19,836
Coal	119,622	†12,138	4,758
Grain and gr prod	29,324	3,427	†10,348
Livestock	12,819	2,445	†1,816
Forest products	21,733	3,788	†2,525
Ore	8,982	1,887	2,528
Coke	7,291	657	465

†Decrease.

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America's 36-Year-Old Investment Weekly
21 C. M. WEST STREET NEW YORK, N. Y.

Ascertaining Profits of Banks Like Delving Into a Labyrinth

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Annual bank meetings here in New York have been unusually refined and genteel—so far. The national banks, in accord with custom since the 1870's, held their meetings on the second Tuesday of the month, and the state-chartered banks and trust companies for the most part met Wednesday, the rest trailing out next week with Irving Trust's meeting expected to end up the list with the fireworks of the year.

So far, the acrimonious requests of stockholders from the floor for information on painful subjects which characterized the meetings a few years ago, have been not only conspicuous by their absence, but have been replaced by sweetly phrased compliments to the managements, in some cases made by the very same professional and amateur stockholders who made it their business during the hard years to plague the managements at these meetings. Managements in turn have been considerably and unusually informative, gratuitously vouchsafing in the body of their reports information which stockholders in the past attempted, not always successfully, to wring from them by questions from the floor.

Bank Statements Multiplying

Still, the problem of interpreting local bank statements remains as great as ever. The leeway taken by the banks here in interpreting their operations into their books leaves the reading of their reports still largely guesswork, particularly in the matter of portfolio operations. The revision of bank examination procedure at Washington last June has been of no help.

Some of the banks here have not yet got round to adopting the valuation methods laid down there and, for the most part, local bookkeeping is more conservative anyway than laid down by the agreement of the four examining agencies (Comptroller, state banking departments, Federal Reserve and FDIC).

If one of the New York banks bought a government at par a few years ago and sold it last year at 105, it may report the five points as profit, or it may offset this realized profit promptly by writing down another bond in the portfolio from 105 to par. Walter Frew of Corn Exchange some years ago inaugurated the policy of publishing a clarified statement which laymen may understand, and of publishing its portfolio, but even this is not a solution to the problem. Continental, on the other side, has so consistently reported earnings of 30 cents a quarter and $1.20 a year through good times and bad that bank statisticians throw up their hands.

Both the Times and the Tribune this year took the rash step of commenting discreetly and briefly in their topical columns on the desirability of the local banks' agreeing on some uniform system of reporting but there is little hope around here that the banks will do anything about it. Their bookkeeping is determined by the temperament of each management.

Earnings Equal 1938 Results

For 1938 the banks reported earnings for the most part about the same as for 1937. Some were a shade higher, some a shade lower, and in view of the leeway in interpretation they can be said to have turned out about the same. But earnings sources were slightly changed; the banks earned less on "operations," and more on portfolios. That is to say, they did less straight commercial lending business this year, but they took more actual realized portfolio profits—natural in view of the level of government securities, now practically at their highs. This is why the full year's earnings made a better comparison with 1937 than the first nine months' earnings. Portfolio results are usually included in the fourth quarter figures, or rather, in the full year report but not in the previous quarterly reports.

Many bank managements called attention to the continued growth of special services and new types of banking. Conspicuous in this respect were the department store banks, Chase and National. The latter pointed with pride to the growth of its personal loan department and its no-minimum-balance checking account department which now has 38,000 users in New York.

Chase pointed with pride to its growing extension of "term loans," which received so much publicity two months ago from the brochure on the subject issued by the Association of Reserve City Bankers, and which in turn was slightly spoofed at the annual dinner show of the New York Financial Writers' Association. Harvey Gibson pointed with pride for the Manufacturers' Trust, most aggressive bank in the Street, to the increase in its business done with correspondent banks; he said one in every 12 banks of the country is now a correspondent of Manufacturers'.

Buy Longer Maturities

The banks continue to buy longer governments. Mortimer Buckner revealed that only 55 per cent of the governments held by the New York Trust now have a maturity under five years; last January it was 71 per cent. Other banks indicated they also had replaced with longer maturities, the natural thing to do when last Spring the United States Treasury took the proceeds of desterilizing some $1,300,000,000 of gold and paid off Treasury bills, which of course were mostly held by the banks here.

Manufacturers' Trust and Corn Exchange are still the leaders in the policy of taking long-terms; Walter Frew again defended it for the Corn Exchange. Central Hanover still remains the stand-out against carrying a large portfolio of governments, and had the largest proportion of cash; Irving continued its policy of carrying bills of microscopically short maturity. First National, the Tiffany of Wall Street commercial banks, said it was still buying no Treasury-guaranteed issues, only straight Treasury obligations.

Bank managements were a little briefer in their political remarks this year; they had less to say about government and more about business (on which they were not so optimistic as recent outspoken industrial managements). Winthrop Aldrich's political observations were shorter than usual at the Chase and he wielded the gavel heavily on stockholders' remarks which strayed into the political field.

More Cash, Fewer Loans

Statistically the change in the banks' statements can be summarized briefly. They have substantially more idle cash than a year ago, due to the gold desterilization in the spring and the gold influx in the autumn. They have slightly fewer commercial loans outstanding than last year because of the 1937-1938 business contraction; Winthrop Aldrich reported that the Chase had made the smallest number of new commercial loans for any year in the last four. On the other hand the banks carried more governments than a year ago, continuing the increase which began six or seven years ago, and their deposits were back to record levels. They are still, in short, idle power houses of credit.

Some excitement is expected at the Irving Trust meeting. The bank announced recently an unexpected and substantial mark-down in its property account, which remains to be explained. It also remains to be explained why Irving is apparently earning only three per cent on its book-value and not covering its dividend while First National just across the Street is apparently earning nine per cent on its book value and covering its dividend.

No one has ever been able to figure out how First National is able to earn so much money, especially since First Securities was segregated a few years ago under the Banking Act of 1933. They buy more industrials than the other banks, and are apparently shrewd buyers, though they have suffered in recent years from the large number of prime issues called.

As to Irving, there is said to be some dissatisfaction round the Street with its management, which may be aired at the meeting. Irving has lots of capital in relation to its deposits, while National City and Manufacturers' have lots of deposits in relation to their capital.

Wilson & Co. Sales Off 6 P. C. in Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Wilson & Co., meat packers, reports net earnings after all charges including provision for Federal income taxes of $19,940 for the fiscal year ended Oct. 29, 1938, according to the annual report to stockholders by Edward Foss Wilson, President.

Sales for the year were $265,000,000, a decline of 6 per cent from the previous year, all of which was due to lower prices. Sales tonnage, however, increased 5 per cent.

The average composite selling price of all Wilson & Co. food products was approximately 1-¾ cent a pound lower than last year—a reduction of about 9 per cent.

The Company's financial position was strong with working capital of $31,411,000, and a ratio of current assets to current liabilities of 4.76 to 1. Total current assets aggregated $39,772,580.

"The decline in prices of meats, meat food products, and inedible by-products which started in the fall of 1937, as a result of a sharp curtailment in consumer demand, continued well into the fiscal year 1938, and created substantial inventory losses during the first half of the year. We were able to overcome these losses by profitable operations during the last half of the year," Mr. Wilson told stockholders.

Canadian Wheat Men Applaud Idea Of World Parley

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The agreement reached by the international wheat advisory committee for convening a world wheat conference is regarded here as a definite move towards a world-wide restriction scheme. However, it is still held premature for the wheat market to take an optimistic view owing to certain individual reservations made, especially by Argentina, concerning the bringing of changes into force for next year.

What chiefly is looked for now is an export quota scheme, possibly with minimum prices added, to both of which proposals the Soviet representative has expressed concurrence.

It is pointed out, however, that all members of the committee can act only in an advisory capacity and are not in position—as the proposed conference will be—to commit the respective governments to any proposals under discussion, whether for sharing the world markets on a proportionate quota basis or for the limitation of acreage, the fixing of minimum prices or the abolishing of export subsidies.

WINNIPEG (CP) — Manitoba wheat pool men always favored the idea of an international agreement on the wheat question, Paul Bredt, president of Manitoba Elevators Limited, declared in commenting on the decision in London to form a special committee which would prepare for a world wheat conference.

The pool president was pleased to hear of the step taken by the International Wheat Advisory Committee. Such a discussion was necessary if wheat-growing nations were to conquer the present crisis.

Mr. Bredt thought a basis of the world wheat conference discussions might be exporting quotas and possibly a minimum price.

"Even the Argentine doesn't seem to be anxious to throw wheat on the market now, regardless of price," he said. "I am glad to see the exporting nations getting together."

HIGH RIVER, Alta. (CP)—Canadian co-operation in an international plan for equitable reduction of wheat production with government control of marketing until improvement in the balance of production and effective demand was urged here by John I. McFarland of Calgary.

Chairman of the Provisional Unity Council of Alberta, which is endeavoring to unite political action in opposition to the present Social Credit Government in Alberta, Mr. McFarland was chairman of the 1935 Canadian wheat board and previously conducted wheat stabilization operations for the Dominion Government on the Winnipeg Grain Exhange.

Dealing extensively with the wheat industry and relation of markets to Canadian economy, Mr. McFarland said he held the view that "Canada should co-operate with other countries in working out a plan for a general and equitable reduction of wheat production with government control of marketing until a decided improvement has been reached in the balance as between production and effective demand."

SASKATOON (CP)—Most significant factor in the world wheat situation is that wheat production and trade are being brought more and more under government control, said George Robertson, secretary of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, in an address here to members of the Saskatchewan Field Husbandry Association.

National and political considerations now dominate the wheat industry, he claimed, expressing the belief that Canada could not continue an isolationist policy with a commodity which was now international in character.

Attack Patman Act As Unconstitutional

BALTIMORE (AP)—An attack on constitutionality of the Robinson-Patman Act, affecting directly more than 2,300 grocery and hardware companies and indirectly many more engaged in group buying, is being heard by the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals here.

Oliver Brothers, Inc., New York hardware buying organization for 300 merchants, appealed from a New York Circuit Court 2-1 decision upholding a Federal Trade Commission complaint against the Biddle Purchasing Company, agent for some 2,000 groceries.

The commission alleged violation of the Robinson-Patman Act brokerage fee clause, which forbids acceptance of a fee or commission "for services rendered in connection with the sale of goods . . . where such intermediary is acting in behalf" of the buyer.

Oliver attorneys contended the brokerage fee section of the Act, if read separately, is unconstitutional.

Value of Exchange Shares Shows Gain

NEW YORK (AP)—Reflecting the spirited year-end rise, the value of shares listed on the New York Stock Exchange rose $1,409,601,622 during December to $47,490,793,696, the exchange reported.

The average value of all shares on Dec. 31 was $33.34 against $32.30 on Nov. 30 and $27.53 on Jan. 1, 1938.

Electric Refrigerator Makers See Sales Gain

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric refrigerator manufacturers expect to sell around 1,500,000 units in 1939 compared with 1,200,000 last year, F. B. Williams, Jr., Vice-President of Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. said.

Sales prospects have been improved, he asserted, partly as a result of a substantial reduction in inventories of old models.

Bankers Trust Co. Earnings in 1938 Equal $2.85 Share

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Bankers Trust Company, New York, net operating earnings were $7,122,032 in 1938, S. Sloan Colt, President of the trust, reported to stockholders at the annual meeting.

In addition to these earnings, miscellaneous net recoveries amounted to $409,711. After the payment of dividends amounting to $5,000,000, undivided profits were increased by $2,531,743 to a total of $29,464,116 at the year-end, bringing total capital funds to $104,464,116. The 1938 earnings were equivalent to $2.85 per share on the bank's capital stock, comparing with $7,369,114, or $2.95 per share, in the preceding year.

"Since the last annual meeting of stockholders," Mr. Colt said, "the board of directors adopted the policy of appraising United States Government securities in the investment account at amortized cost, and all other securities at amortized cost or market, whichever is lower. In accordance with our practice of the last few years and consistent with the procedure adopted by the Federal and State supervisory bodies, net profits from securities sold from the investment account, amounting in 1938 to $3,099,025, have been credited to investment securities reserve. The balance in this account at the end of the year was $9,221,576.

"In the statement of condition as of December 31, 1938, all securities were appraised as described above, except that the value of United States Government securities was shown less the $9,221,576 reserve.

"During the year the contingency fund, now at $5,000,000 was reduced by $500,000 which was transferred to reserves to cover the current maximum requirement on the part of the company, as actuarially determined, in connection with the plan for pensions.

"The total of the investment securities reserve and contingency fund, amountig to $14,221,576 on Dec. 31, 1938, is available for use as a general reserve."

Trust President

S. Sloan Colt
President of the Bankers Trust Company, New York.

Attack on U. S. Trade Agreement Policy Likely

WASHINGTON (AP)—Lines are being laid in Congress for what easily may become a broad assault on the trade agreements policy by which the Roosevelt Administration has tried to pry open foreign markets.

Secretary Cordell Hull's visit to the Senate Finance Committee will open the way for a discussion of the whole policy, though ostensibly that visit is being made only to talk about the trade treaty with Cuba.

How far efforts to revise the program will go beyond mere words is a question that can be answered only by the developments of the session.

Agreements Attachked

Besides Republicans, some Democrats and several of the farm organizations are assailing the trade agreements. The changes proposed range from a complete repeal to the simple restoration of Senate power to approve or disapprove the treaties worked out by the State Department.

Almost a score of these treaties have been put into effect, setting up trade alliances with as many nations. They have been praised in many quarters, but each treaty has produced its own group of dissatisfied Americans. The latter complain that every time the tariff barriers are lowered on any foreign commodity, that article is brought into keener competition with some American product.

For example, when a treaty was signed recently with Great Britain, the National Livestock Growers' Association complained that the Administartion was "trying to sell us (the beef industry) down the river" by cutting the duties on Canadian cattle and beef.

Not long afterward, the Executive Comittee of the National Grange called for Senate ratification of all trade treaties and exclusion of all farm commodity imports that might increase the number of idle men or idle acreage, or force the sale of American products at prices below cost.

Cuban Sugar Tariff

Mr. Hull's appearance before the Senate Committee grows out of a recent report from Havana that an agreement had been reached to reduce the tariff on Cuban sugar.

Sugar is a very warm subject out in the mountain states. It ranked high among the issues which left one or two members of Congress at home this year.

The State Department announced two days after the Havana report that a public hearing on a supplementary Cuban treaty would be held. After that Mr. Hull was invited to come before the Finance Committee and tell about the Cuban report of an oral agreement.

Typical of comments by Western Senators who requested the committee session is this statement from Senator Alva Adams (D) of Colorado:

"I should like to see some of the complaining groups challenge the authority for making these reciprocal agreements and take the case to the Supreme Court before that Court becomes dominated by Administration appointees."

Important

FOR ALL WHO DEPOSIT OR BORROW

Assured strength of banking connections is a definite advantage to any business or individual. Banks should be conservative during periods of inflation and stoutly reliable in times of stress. For more than one hundred years, in booms and in panics, The National Shawmut Bank of Boston has afforded outstanding protection to depositors and borrowers.

Money is always available at this bank for sound loans

STATEMENT OF CONDITION

December 31, 1938

RESOURCES

Cash on Hand, in Federal Reserve Bank and on Deposit with Other Banks	$ 61,746,192.71
U. S. Government Securities	67,768,593.78
Short Term Notes Guaranteed by the U. S.	3,902,968.75
Short Term State and Municipal Securities	5,366,727.67
Brokers' Call Loans Secured	3,346,256.96
Commercial Paper and Loans Eligible for Rediscount with Federal Reserve Bank	12,027,643.94
	$154,158,383.81
Demand Loans to Customers	5,123,803.00
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank	900,000.00
Other Bonds and Investments	3,470,681.64
Loans and Discounts	42,482,324.42
Banking House and Branches	5,971,723.01
Customers' Liability a/c Acceptances	302,073.73
Accrued Interest Receivable and Other Assets	440,015.73
	$212,849,005.34

LIABILITIES

*Capital Stock	$ 10,000,000.00
*Surplus and Undivided Profits	20,851,251.37
Reserve for Taxes, Unearned Discount and Expense	1,471,162.32
Reserve for Dividend, Payable January 3, 1939	200,000.00
Liability as Acceptor, Endorser or Maker on Acceptances and Bills	302,073.73
Other Liabilities	37,342.36
*Deposits	179,987,175.56
	$212,849,005.34

*Unusually strong protection is afforded depositors and borrowers through our ratio of 16.7% of Capital and Surplus to deposits, as compared to the generally accepted ratio of 10%.

THE NATIONAL
Shawmut Bank
40 WATER STREET · BOSTON

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Associated Gas Accused by SEC Of Misstatements

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (AP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission accused Associated Gas and Electric Company today of setting up its records in a way which resulted in an overstatement of its property account in 1934 by about $170,000,000.

The company, which has gross assets of more than $1,000,000,000, was charged by the Commission with making "false and misleading statements with respect to material facts."

It has subsidiary properties in New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, New Jersey, Florida, and Georgia.

The Commission ordered a hearing to be held in Washington Feb. 14, to determine whether shares of the company should be delisted.

Trade in Stocks

Stocks of the company are traded on the Boston Stock Exchange, the Los Angeles Stock Exchange and the New York Curb.

The SEC also charged the company with handling its accounts in a way which resulted in overstatement of consolidated earned surplus by about $135,000,000 in 1934.

In the same year, the Commission charged, the company set up its accounts in a way which resulted in understating a 1934 loss by about $2,800,000.

The charges relative to 1934 pertained to a registration statement filed with the Commission.

Other Charges

The Commission said also the company had failed to disclose its relationship to persons controlling it, "or to state material facts pertinent to the possible existence of effective control."

The company, it was charged, also failed to state required information of the aggregate remuneration paid to certain service companies and others. Another charge was the company neglected to name the persons other than Directors, officers or employees whose aggregate remuneration was more than $20,000 in 1934.

In addition to misstatements found in the registration statement for 1934 the Commission said, the handling of accounts was misleading in the annual reports for 1935, 1936 and 1937.

This handling of the accounts resulted in over-statement of consolidated property accounts, net income accounts and corporate earned surplus, the commission alleged.

The commission said the company also was guilty of "failure to state material facts in respect of contingent liabilities in connection with pending litigation."

"It appears to the commission," the order for the hearing said, "that there are reasonable grounds for believing that the cumulative effect of the treatment accorded items cited herein is materially misleading."

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 3⅜s '43-40 June	104.31	104.31	104.31
1 3¼s '45-43	110.2	110.2	110.2
3 3¼s '46-44	110.7	110.6	110.6
3 2¾s '47-45	107.11	107.11	107.11
10 4¼s '52-47	119.6	119.5	119.5
5 2s '47	102.10	102.10	103.10
10 2½s '53-49	102.26	102.25	103.25
1 2¾s '54-51	104.13	104.13	104.13
1 3s '55-51	107.12	107.12	107.12
1 2½s '60-55 reg	104.30	104.30	104.30
11 2¾s '65-60	102.29	102.27	102.27
16 2¾s '63-58	103.1	103	103

Home Owners' Loan

3 2¾s '49-39	102.17	102.17	102.17
25 3s '52-44	107.7	107.3	107.3

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Adams Exp 4s 48	103¾	103½	103¼
4 Alleghany cv 3s '44	80½	80½	80½
4 Alleghany cv 5s '49	70	70	70
7 Allegh Val 4s '42	104¼	104¼	104¼
3 Allied Strs 4½s '50	97	97	97
4 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	109¾	109½	109½
5 Am & For P 5s 2030	51½	51¼	51¼
4 AmIGChem cv 5½s '49	101½	101½	101½
5 Am Int 5½s '49	104	104	104
5 Am T & T 5½s '43	112¾	112	112¼
12 Am T & T 3¾s '56	106¼	106	106¼
23 Am T & T 3¼s '61	107	106⅝	107
4 Am T Pdr cv '50	111½	111	111
22 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	105¾	105¼	105½
2 Arm Del 4s '57	98	98	98
16 Arm Del 4s '55	98½	97⅞	97⅞
14 AT&SF 4s '95	108⅝	108½	108⅝
1 AT&SF rj 4s '95	89¾	89¾	89¾
4 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	90	90	90
5 AT&SF 4s 1908-58	96	94⅞	95
15 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	102	101¾	101¾
29 AT&SF 4½sC-A '52	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
8 AT&SFRky M 4s '65	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
35 A C Line 1st 4s '52	85½	85½	85½
6 A C Line 4½s '64	67	67	67
4 Atl Gu&WI 5s '59	54½	54½	54½
20 Atl Refin 3s '53	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
8 B&O rfg 6s '95	19½	19	19½
2 B&O rfg 6s '95 ct	19½	19½	19½
1 B&O 1st 5s '48	54	54	54
17 B&O rfg 5s '95	19¼	18½	18¾
1 B&O rfg 5s '95 ct	18½	18	19⅛
6 B&O 5s '96F	18	17½	17½
1 B&O 5s '96 f ct	18	18	18
15 B&O 5s 2000D	18	17½	17½
113 B&O cv 4½s '60	11½	11¼	11¼
1 B&O cv 4s '48	53	54½	54½
1 B&O 5s S W '50	36¼	36¼	36¼
8 B&O 5s sw '50 ct	36	36	36
5 B&O 4s T C '59	39	38½	38½
1 Bang&Ar cv 4s '51st	101	101	101
5 BellTPa 5s '60C	129¾	129½	129½
24 Beth St124¼s '60	107½	107½	107½
19 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	102¼	102	102¼
15 Beth Stl 3¼s '52	99¾	99¼	99¾
2 Boston & Me 5s '67	27	27	27
2 Bos & NY Air L 4s '55	7½	7½	7½
2 Bkly Edis 3½s '66	108⅞	108⅜	108⅜
8 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	72	71⅜	71⅜
25 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	106¾	106¾	106¾
7 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	94¾	94¾	94¾
1 Buf R & P 4½s '57 ct	27½	27½	27½
3 Bur C R&No 5s '34 ct	7½	7½	7½
6 Can Sou 5s '62	95⅞	95¾	95⅞
5 Can Nat 5s '69 July	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜
13 Can Nat 5s '69 Dec	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	115½	115½	115½
4 Can Nor 6½s '46	123⅜	123¼	123⅜
7 Can Pac 4½s '46	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
1 Can Pac 4½s '60	92½	92½	92½
2 Can Pac 4½s '44	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
2 Caro C & O 6s '52	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
1 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	87¾	87¾	87¾
14 Cen Ill E&G 5s '51	103⅞	103½	103½
15 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	74¼	74	74
2 Cen Pac N Y 5½s '37	25½	25½	25½
4 Certain-td 5½s'48	79	78¾	78¾
4 ChampionP&F 4¾s'50	101	101	101
3 C&O 3½s'96 D	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
6 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	97⅞	97⅝	97⅝
1 Chi & Alton 3s '49	12	12	12
2 Ch&Q rfg 4s '71 A	98	98	98
1 CB&Q 4½s '77	92	92	92
24 CB&Q gen 4s '58	99¼	97⅞	99¼
6 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	103¼	103	103
12 CB&Q 3½s 'Ill '49	99¾	99¾	99¾
6 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	19½	19½	19½
12 Chi Gt West 4s '59	22¾	22½	22¾
1 Chi I&L 6s '66	4¼	4¼	4¼
2 Chi I&L 5s '66	4½	4¼	4¼
3 Chi I&L 4s '47	11½	11½	11½
30 CMSP&Pac 5s '75	10	9½	10
3 CMSP&P rj 5s 2000	3	3	3
1 CM&SP 4½s '89 C	26	26	26
3 CM&SP 4½s '89 E	26	25¾	25¾
7 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	4	4¾	4¾
1 Chi&NW 4½s 2037 C	9¼	9¼	9¼
1 Chi&NW 4s '87	14½	14½	14½
10 CRI&P 4½s '52 A	8½	8¼	8¼
1 CRI&P 4s '88	16¼	16¼	16¼
4 CRI&P 4s '88 ct	15½	15½	15½
11 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	8	7⅝	8
10 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	7¼	7	7¼
2 CT Hte&SE rfg 5s '60	56	56	56
4 Ch Un Sta 3½s'51	102	102	102
1 Ch&W Ind 4½s'62	89½	89½	89½
2 Ch&W Ind 4s '52	89	89	89
5 Cinn Gas&El 3¼s '65	109¾	109½	109½
2 Cin Un Term 3½s'71	108¼	108	108¼
2 CCC&StL 4½s'77	86	86	86
4 CC&StL 4s '90 StL	86¼	86¼	86¼
10 ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	87	87	87
3 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	78½	78½	78½
4 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	74½	74	74½
4 Col F&I 5s '70	82¾	82	82¾
45 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	95¾	95¼	95¾
20 Colmbia G 5s 1961	95¾	95½	95¾
10 Col Ry Pw&L 4s '65	110	110	110
12 Com'l Cred 3¼s'42	103	103	103
2 Comwlth Ed 3½s'68	108⅝	108⅜	108⅜
35 Comwlth Ed 3½s '58	109¼	108⅝	109
1 Comwlth Ed 4s '81	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Comwlth Ed 3¼s '65	108½	108½	108½
6 Con Edis 3½s'48	108⅝	108⅜	108⅝
4 Con Edis 3½s'58	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
3 Con Edis 3½s'58	106½	106	106
28 Con Oil cv 2¾s'51	104¼	103⅝	104⅛
4 Consol'n Coal 5s'60	82	82	82
8 Consum Pow 3½s'70	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
1 Consum Pow 3½s'65	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
1 Consum Pow 3¼s'66	104½	104½	104½
43 Continent Oil 3¾s'48	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
3 Crane Co 3½s'51	105½	105	105
25 Del & Hud rfg 4s'43	70	60	60
2 D G & Es 5s'51	106¼	106¼	106¼
9 D & R G 4s'36	12¾	12¼	12¾
2 D&RG West 5s'55	5	5	5
4 D & R G West 5s'78	8¾	8½	8¾
33 Det Ed 4½s'61	112⅞	112¾	112⅞
1 Det Ed 4s'65	111¾	111¾	111¾
3 Det Ed 3½s'66	110⅝	110⅜	110⅝
4 Det T Tun 4½s'61	100	100	100
15 Elec Auto L cv 4s'52	106	106	106
12 Erie rfg 5s '67	12½	12¼	12½
36 Erie rfg 5s '75	12½	12¼	12½
17 Erie gen lien 4s '96	10¾	10¼	10¾
4 Fairbks Morse 4s '56	104¾	104½	104½
1 Gen Mot Acc 3¼s'51	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
8 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	83	82½	82½
28 Goodrich 4½s '56	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Gotch Silk Ho 5s '46	84¾	84¾	84¾
2 Gt Nor 4½s'76 D	83¾	83⅜	83⅜
2 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝
9 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	96¾	97¼	98⅜
3 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	96¾	96¾	96¾
1 Gulf St Util 4s 56	107½	107½	107½
1 Hous OilTex 5½s40	101¼	101¼	101¼
2 Hudson Coal 5s62A	33½	33½	33½
9 Hud Co Gas 5s 49	124¼	124	124¼
12 Hud & Man rfg 5s57	44	43½	44
15 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	12	12	12
10 Ill Cen 4s 52	3½	3½	3½
10 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	58¼	58¼	58¼
26 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	50½	49	50½
9 IC&CSL&NO 5s63A	55	55	55
1 Ill Steel 4½s 40	104¾	104¾	104¾
3 Indpls & Lou 5s 56	10	10	10
6 Indus Raxon 4½s'48	94	93¾	94
3 Inland Stl 3¾s 61	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
4 Interb R Tr 7s 32	60	60	60
2 Iter RTry rfg 5s66	60	60	60
9 Int Cit Nor n 4½s 53	3¼	3¼	3¼
17 Int Gt Nor 1st6s52	17½	17¼	17½
2 IntMer Mar 6s 41	59	59	59
2 Int Paper 5s 55	92¼	92¼	92¼
3 Inter Pap 5s '47	99¼	99¼	99¼
3 Int Rys C A 4½s '47	90	89¾	89¾
1 Int Rys C Am 5s '72	82	82	82
11 Int T&T 4½s '52	64	63¾	63¾
26 Int T&T 5s '55	66	65¾	65¾
2 K C Term 4s '60	100¼	100¼	100¼
13 Koppers Gas 4s '61	100¾	100¼	100¾
1 Kresge Fnd 3½s '47D	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 Lac Gas 5½s '60D	46¾	46¾	46¾
6 Lac Gas 5s '39	82	81¾	81¾
1 Leh C&N 4½s '54A	55	55	55
1 Leh Val 4½s '54	20	20	20
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '74	17	17	17
3 Leh Val NY 4½s '40	50½	50½	50½
20 Leh Val 4½s 2003	19¾	19¼	19¼
17 Leh Val 4½s 2003 asd	19½	19½	19½
1 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	19¼	19¼	19¼
2 Liggett M 7s '44	129¼	129¼	129¼
5 Loews 3½s '46	100	100	100
3 Lorillard Co 5s '44	128½	128½	128½
8 Louisln&Ark 5s '69	81¾	81	81¾
3 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	97	96¾	96¾
1 Louis&N 4½s 2003	89½	89½	89½
9 Louis & N un 4s '40	100	99⅞	99⅞
2 L&N Pad&M 4s '46	97½	97½	97½
5 Maine Cen 4s '45	67	67	67
1 Manhat Ry 4s '90	30¼	30¼	30¼
1 Man RR So L 4s'39	101¾	101¾	101¾
5 M & S L en 5s '34 ct	77	77	77
5 MSP&SSM 3½s'78	65¾	65¾	65¾
1 MSJ&SSM gtd 5s '38	63¼	63¼	63¼
1 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	15	15	15
24 M-K-T 4½s '78	28	28	28
9 Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	3½	3¾	3¾
2 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	19¾	19½	19¾
3 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	19¾	19½	19¾
1 Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	19	19	19
2 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	20	20	20
11 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	5¾	5¾	5½
2 MonWPaPub5½s'60	108¼	108	108¼
5 MenWPa Pub 5½s '65	103¾	103¾	103¾
20 Mont Pow 3½s '66	97½	96¾	96¾
38 Nat Dairy 3½s '51ww	104⅞	104½	104⅝
3 Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	104¾	104¾	104¾
17 Natl Steel 4s '65	108¾	108¼	108⅝
15 NO Pu Sv 5s '52A	103¾	103	103
27 NO Pub Sv 5s '53B	103¾	103	103¾
1 N Orl &NE 4½s '52	53¾	53¾	53¾
1 NO Tex&M 5½s '54	35	35	35
5 NO Tex&M 5s '54B	34½	34	34
5 NO Tex&Mex 5s '56C	34	34	34
9 NYC rfg 5s 2013	62½	62	62½
21 NYC 4½s 2013 A	56⅞	56⅝	56⅞
2 NYC cn 4s '98	60½	60	60
3 NYC 3¾s '46	76½	76½	76½
8 NYC cv 3¼s '52	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛
29 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	87	86⅝	87
5 NYC&HR 3½s '97	83½	83⅛	83½
10 NYCh&StL 4½s '74A	81¾	81½	81½
21 NYCh&StL 4½s '78	54	52⅝	53½
20 NY Com RR4½s83	104⅝	104⅝	104⅞
7 NY Dock Co 4s '51	54½	54½	54½
2 NY Edis 3¼s 65	108	108	108
12 NY G El L&P 4s '49	116¾	116¼	116¾
1 NY LE&WD&I 5s '43	50	50	50
8 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	18	18	18
1 NYNH&H 4½s '67	14½	14¾	14⅝
2 NYNH&H 4s '56	13¼	13¼	13¼
6 NYNH&H 4s '54	12¾	12	12¾
4 NYNH&H 4s '67	8¾	8¾	8¾
123 NYO&W rfg 4s '92	9½	7⅞	9⅛
18 NYO&W gen 4s55	4¾	4¾	4¾
2 NY Ry 5s '58 st	104½	104⅜	104½
10 NY Steam 3½s '63	102¼	102	102
2 NY Tel 3¼s '67	107¾	109¼	110¼
20 Niagara FallsP3½s66	111½	111	111
27 Norf & W 4s96	119½	119	119½
5 Nor Am Co 5s '61	104	103⅞	104
1 Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
2 Nor Am Ed 5s '57	103½	103½	103½
11 Nor Am Ed 5s 69C	106	106	106
15 Nor Pac 4s '97	83½	83¼	83½
7 Nor Pac 6s 2047	66¼	65	66⅛
8 Nor Pac 3s 2047	48⅝	48⅜	48⅝
1 Nor Sta Pow 3½s'67	107½	107½	107½
35 Ohio Ed 4s'67	107	106¾	106¾
19 Ohio Ed 2¾s'72	102	101½	102
4 Oklaho G&E 3¼s'66	107⅝	107⅜	107⅝
2 Okla G&E 4s '46	105	105	105
10 Ont Pw N Fall 5s'43	113¾	113¼	113¾
17 Or-Wash RR&N 4s'61	104⅞	104⅝	104⅞
3 Otis Steel 4½s'42A	80	79⅝	80
9 Pac Coast 4½s'57	24	24	24
15 Pac G&E 3¾s '61	110	109¾	109¾
1 Pac Gas&El 4s '64	112½	112½	112½
5 Pen Co 3½s'44 D	100½	100½	100½
1 Pen Co 4s '63	99¾	99¾	99¾
10 Pa P&L 4½s'81	105	104¾	105
14 Pen RR gen 5s '68	104⅝	104½	104⅝
18 Pen RR gen 4½s'65	98⅝	97⅝	98⅛
15 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	85½	85	85½
2 Pen RR 4½s '84E	93¾	93½	93¾
1 Pen RR 4s 48 ct	111	111	111
20 Pen RR 3¾s '70	88	85⅝	86
25 Pen RR 3¼s '52	82⅝	82¼	82¼
1 Pere Marq 5s '56	63¾	63¾	63¾
1 Pere Marq 4½s'80	64	64	64
27 Phila Co 5s '47	99¼	99¼	99¾
11 Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49	3½	3½	3½
13 Phillips Pet 3s '49	111¼	111	111
6 PCC&SY 5s '70A	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
8 PCC&SL 5s '75B	102½	102½	102½
15 PCC&SL 4½s '77	95	94⅝	95
5 PCC&SL 4½s '63I	112½	112⅜	112⅝
2 Pitt & W Va 4½s'58A	49	49	49
2 Pitt & W Va 4½s'59B	49	49	49
5 Porti Gen E 4½s'60	61¼	60	61¼
24 Postal Tel&Cab 5s '53	14½	14⅜	14⅝
6 Purity Bak 5s '58	98	98	98
2 Readg 4½s '97 A	71¼	71	71½
1 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝
8 Rem Rand 4¼s'56	102½	102¼	102½
4 Republic Steel 5½s'54	108¼	108¼	108¼
6 Republic Steel 4½s'61	92¾	92¾	92¾
1 Republic Steel 4½s'56	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
2 Safeway Strs 4s '47	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
1 Saguenay Pow 4¼s'66	106	106	106
11 StL M&S&R4½s'33	60½	60	60
1 StLSF 5s 50 ct	11¾	11¾	11¾
25 St L S F 4½s'78	12	12	12
1 St L S F 4s '80 A	12	12	12
3 St L S F 4s '50A ct	11½	11½	11½
6 St P&KC St L4½s'41	40	40	40
1 Schulco 6½s'46	16¾	16¾	16¾
1 Seab AL cn 6s '45	9¼	9¼	9¼
1 Sea AL 6s '45 ct	8½	8½	8½
1 Sea AL 4s '50 st	16	16	16
1 Sea AL rfg 4s '59	6½	6½	6½
8 Shell Un 2½s '51	104½	104½	104½
1 Skelly Oil 4s '51	103¾	103¾	103¾
16 Socony VacOil3½s '50	107⅛	107	107
4 So Bell T&T 3¼s'62	108¼	107¾	107⅞
5 Sou Kraft 4½s'46	92	91¾	91¾
8 Sou Pac 4½s'68	52	51	52
27 Sou Pac 4½s'81	51	50½	51
36 So Pac 4½s '69	51½	50½	51
44 SoPac rfg 4s'56	68¾	68	68¾
19 So Pac SF Ter 4s '50	89	88¼	88¼
1 South Ry 6½s'56	73¾	73¾	73¾
10 South Ryen 5s '94	84	84	84
8 South Ry gen 4s '56	56½	56¼	56½
2 So Ry st SL 5s '51	70½	70½	70½
15 S W Bell Tel 3s '68	105	104¾	105
1 Stand Oil NJ 3s '61	106	106	106
5 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s '53	103½	103½	103½
1 Studebaker cv 6s '45	81	81	81
4 Swift&Co 3¼s '50	107⅝	107⅛	107⅛
5 T RR A St L 4s'53	105¾	105¾	105¾
12 Tex Corp 3½s'51	107⅜	107⅛	107⅜
8 Tex & Pac 5s'77 B	84	83	84
2 Third Ave 4s'60	39½	39	39
14 Tide W Asso O 3¼'52	106½	106⅜	106⅜
8 Un El Mo 3¾s'62	108½	108½	108½
1 Un Oil Cal cv 3½s'52	108¾	108¾	108¾
4 Un Pac 1st 5s 2008	115⅝	115⅜	115⅝
3 Un Pac 1st 4s'47	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝
3 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	107½	107	107
3 Un Pac 3½s'71	96¾	96¾	96¾
1 Un Tank Car 4½s'53	104	104	104
5 Rio de Jan 6s '46	7¼	7¼	7¼

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Akershus 4s '68	94½	94½	94½
3 Antioquia 7s 'A52B	12	12	12
1 Antioquia 7s 'A5 C	12	12	12
8 Antioquia 7s 'A5 D	12	12	12
4 Antioquia 1st 7s '57	11	10¾	11
1 Antioquia 2d 7s '57	11	11	11
7 Antioquia 3d 7s '57	11	10¾	11
56 Argentine 4s '72 Pap	77	76½	76⅝
7 Argentine 4s '72 Ap	77	76½	77
1 Argentine 4s '71	86½	86½	86½
5 Australia 5s '57	100	100	100
4 Australia 4½s '56	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
2 Belgium 7s '55	114	114	114
1 Belgium 6s '55	105⅜	105⅛	105⅜
5 Brazil 8s '41	11½	11½	11½
2 Brasil 6½s '26-57	9¾	9¾	9¾
9 Brazil C Ry El 7s '52	9¾	9¾	9¾
1 Brisbane 5s '57	97½	97½	97½
8 Brisbane 5s '58	97	97	97
10 Budapest 6s '62	11½	11½	11½
2 Bgtn A 2s '34	39¼	39¼	39¼
6 Buen A 4½s 4½s '77	50½	50⅜	50⅜
1 Buen A 4½s 4½s '78	52	52	52
1 Bulgaria 7½s '68	32	32	32
3 Canada 5s '52	111¼	111⅛	111¼
7 Canada 4s '60	111¼	111¼	111¼
6 Canada 3¼s '61	104½	104½	104½
7 Canada 3s '67	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Canada 2½s '45	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
4 Chile Mt Bk 6½s '61	15¾	15¾	15¾
2 Chile Mt Bk 6½s '57	16	16	16
2 Chile Mtg Bk 6s '61	16	16	16
7 Chile Mtg Bk 6s '62	16	16	16
6 Chile 6s '60	18	17¾	17¾
6 Chile 6s '60 asd	16¼	16¼	16¼
5 Chile 6s '61 Jan	18	17¾	17¾
4 Chile 6s '61 Jan tsd	15¾	15¾	15¾
1 Chile 6s '61 Feb	18	18	18
3 Chile 6s '61 Sept	18	18	18
3 Chile 6s '62	18	17¾	17¾
1 Chile 6s '63	18	18	18
13 Colomb 6s '61 Jan	21¾	21¾	21¾
7 Colomb 6s '61 Oct	21¾	21¾	21¾
2 Copenhag 5s '52	95½	95⅜	95⅜
1 Copenhag 4½s '53	91¾	91¾	91¾
1 Cuba 5½s '45	73¾	73¼	73¾
3 Cuba 4½s '49	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
81 Denmark 6s '42	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
8 Denmark 5½s '55	99⅛	99	99⅛
46 Denmark 4½s '62	95½	94⅝	94⅝
1 Estonia Rep 7s '67	97	97	97
1 French 7½s '41	107	107	107
1 French 7s '49	113⅜	113⅛	113⅜
1 Ger C Agr Bk 7s'50	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
5 GerCAgBk6s '60 Oct	27	27	27
5 Ger Gov 5½s'65	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝
2 Ger Govt 7s '49	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
3 Ger Govt 7s '49 unst	20	20	20
5 Ger Gen El 6½s'40	61	61	61
1 Ger Gen El 6s'48	58½	58½	58½
1 GtCenMtgAgs6½s'50	70	70	70
3 Greek 6s '68 pt pd	19¾	19¼	19¾
1 Hung Mun 7½s'45	10	10	10
3 Ital Pub Util 7s'52	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜
2 Italy 7s 1951	78½	78½	78½
14 Japan 5½s '65	63	63	63
2 Lombard El 7s '52	56	56	56
3 Medellin Mun 6½s'54	11¾	11¼	11¾
2 Mex Irr 4½s'43 asd	⅝	⅝	⅝
17 Nord Ry 6½s'50	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Norway 6s '44	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
4 Norway 6s '43	104¼	104	104¼
5 Norway 4½s '56	103½	103⅛	103½
17 Norway 4s '63	101¼	101	101
9 Orient Dev 6s '53	83¼	83⅛	83⅛
20 Par-Ori RR 5½s'58	100¼	100¼	100¼
8 Peru 1st 6s '60	10	9⅞	10

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE — MANUFACTURING own ICE CREAM CANDIES and FOUNTAIN LUNCH established 3 years BETTY'S ICE CREAM 565 East Main Street Ventura Calif

SALESWOMEN WANTED

MAKE liberal commissions weekly; chance to get free dresses, too; show friends famous Janalene "Dated" Dresses, Lingerie, etc.; no canvassing; full or spare time; experience unnecessary; outfit furnished. JANALENE INC. Dept 765 Indianapolis Ind

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ELECTRO-Mechanical engineer, position as factory supt., production mgr., development enger., 37 yrs., broad exp., excellent ref. Neill H. Martin, 25 E. Delaware Pl., Chicago.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 15c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES WANTED

LOVER OF RARE ANTIQUES can use furniture, silver, colonial portraits; must have a history; will deal directly; all replies confidential; references if desired; no dealers. Box D-15, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

APARTMENTS TO LET

NEWTON CENTRE, MASS. APARTMENTS

$60 and up

3—4—6 Rooms
Heated Refrigeration
Completely Renovated
Wood-Burning Fireplace
Janitor Service
Owner Management
Call CEN. New. 3948

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

N. Y. C.—Young woman will share her apartment with business girl. Christian Scientist; $10 weekly. Caledonia 5-5200, Apt. 8-H.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C. 210 W. 79th St.—Beautiful one-room unfurnished apartments, tile baths, kitchenettes. Electrolux, near church, subway. ENdicott 2-1883.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

'37 Ford DL, Fordor, Radio, Heater	$435
'36 Lin. ZEPHYR Fordor, Radio	$335
'37 Ford 60 Tudor	$345
'36 Chev. 2-door Sedan, Heater	$295

All Cars Guaranteed
See HOWARD SCHRAMN
HOOVER MOTORS
PARK SQUARE, BOSTON HUB. 7100

1937 DODGE Sedan, trunk, radio and heater, low mileage $550
CLYDE G. PATTEN
78 Brookline Ave., Boston COM. 8200
Chrysler, Plymouth Dealer

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

ARE you planning to construct a new building, modernize or enlarge your property; 18 years' experience is at your service.
EMANUEL V. WILDMAN
PE. 6-7382 33 West 42nd New York City

CARPENTERS

REPAIR WORK WANTED by experienced house carpenter, handy with paint brush; generally useful. Write Box N-1, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

CHIMNEY REPAIRS

FIREPLACES CHIMNEYS Repaired Cleaned Built
W. E. SMITH CO. 16 CHILCOTT PLACE
Jamaica Plain Mass. End 6660

DRESSMAKING

BETSY JANE WORTLEY, 29 Gainsborough St. KEN. 0848. Opposite Jordan Hall, Boston—Custom Gowns, Suits, Remodeling. Prices Reasonable.

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS FOLDING CHAIRS—Sell—Rent Banquet and Bridge Tables
Phone Trowbridge 7823, Pettingill & Pear 272 Sidney St., Cambridge, Mass.

CHAIRS, TABLES, COAT RACKS SELL RENT
CAPitol 3622 JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS 27 Haymarket Square, Boston.

FOOD PRODUCTS

English Fruit Cake, Mince Pies, Pork Pies, Shortbread
Eva Coopland, 59 Westland Av., Boston Ken. 7367

FOR SALE OR LEASE

Camp Site for Lease or Sale

Large wooded estate on Long Island; right on Sound; own extensive shore front; 60 miles from New York; fine buildings suitable for an exclusive camp; athletic fields, tennis courts, swimming; various sports; will lease or sell to acceptable tenant. Write Box P-29, Suite 1650, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEKEEPER, Christian Scientist, by two business women; cooking, cleaning, light wash. Tel. TEL. 5-3524 mornings, or write Box A-1, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Quiet home, pleasant surroundings; room and board; care if needed. JANE WILLIAMS, 769 Washington Street. Tel. ASPinwall 8929.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Beautiful front room, street floor; attractive home; warm; good food; care if needed. 46 Green St. LON 9825.

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet, kind and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917) State License 12 Mason Terrace Long 1090

INTERIOR DECORATORS

DRAPERIES, slip covers, custom made; your material or mine; reasonably priced; recent N. Y. C. experience. COM. 0579 (Boston).

College Presidents Discuss 'Freedom'

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (AP)—A controversy over the right of a college professor to speak or write publicly with complete freedom apepared in prospect Jan. 13 for the next meeting of the Association of American Colleges.

The Association, in annual session here, postponed until 1940 consideration of a statement of "academic freedom and tenure" giving a teacher the right to express himself as "a citizen" with freedom from institutional censorship and discipline.

The statement, prepared by Dr. Henry M. Wriston, President of Brown University, advised the teacher that "as a man of learning and an educational officer, he should remember that the public may judge his profession and his institution by his utterances," but it also gave him the privilege of being the sole judge of his conduct.

Dr. William Cullen Dennis, President of Earlham College, Richmond, Ind., heading a faction opposing "this provision of license," told the Association:

"I would like to point out that the honor and reputation of a college and a college president are just as sacred as the honor and reputation of a teacher."

He objected, he said, to "elaborate provisions" protecting the teacher while there were none for the school.

Dr. Wriston said the statement had the approval of a committee of the Association of American University professors.

"It may embarass me to have my music professor organize a Townsend club in the community—but that gives me no right to fire him—he is exercising his freedom as a citizen," Dr. Wriston said.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

STEINWAY and other standard make pianos bought, sold, rented; classical records bought, sold. ERNEST DAVIS, 158 W. 56, N. Y. C.

PAYING GUESTS

SUMMERVILLE, S. C.—"Holly Inn," 18 miles to Charleston; small, homelike; heart flowers and pines; ideal climate; golf, tennis, riding, hunting; reasonable; tourists welcome. Gertrude Harper.

PRINTING

PRINTING—Every description; helpful and economical service. CALL PRINTING CO., 13 E 16th St., New York City. Algonquin 4-8147

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS.—17-21 Winchester St., rooms with, without private bath; home cooking; garage; transportation to services. Lon. 0034.

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Single or double, next to bath; attractively furnished; private home; near Christian Science Church and I. R. T. subway. 330 New York Avenue.

JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y.—Double, single rooms, very desirable; one in family; kitchen privileges; all comforts, conveniences. Newtown 9-8133.

MIAMI BEACH, FLA.—Share our beautiful home, garden; near ocean; real home; meals. MISS HOYT, 7744 Collins Ave.

N. Y. C. 84th, CENTRAL PARK WEST. THOMAS CLUB FOR WOMEN
Widely known for its refined atmosphere and comforts of home; newly furnished; maids; kitchen facilities. Trafalgar 4-7613.

N. Y. C. 70th (202S Broadway) (3-F)—Attractively renovated corner; sunny, comfortable; convenient transportation to World's Fair; moderate; references. ENdicott 2-9461.

N. Y. C. 215 W. 101st St. (9-A)—Desirable, spacious front, cheerful, comfortable, nicely furnished, clean, quiet home; business people preferred.

N. Y. C. (88th St. and Riverside Drive)—New, spacious, private and semi-private baths; elevator; single-double; references. SC. 4-8547.

N. Y. C. 925 West End Ave. (Apt. 6-B)—Large single outside room, connecting bath; homelike; housekeeping; near church; elevator.

N. Y. C. 1350 Madison Ave.—Two attractive rooms, one with running water; $7 and $8. ATwater 9-0887. Mrs. C. D. Young.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

YOUNG MAN, 27, single, desires position in sales field; nine years' commercial business training; no selling experience; has car; will travel. Write Box L-1, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EFFICIENT, cheerful, competent secretary, five years' experience, attentive to details, knowledge of photography; one year college; desires position with opportunity for advancement; excellent chauffeur; will travel. Write Box C-1, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

FRENCH governess, long experience abroad and America, music, sports, languages. Box W-100, 1293 Nat. Press Bldg., Washington, D. C.

RESPONSIBLE woman desires part time work as companion, secretary, other duties. Write Box M-3, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

WOMAN wishes position as companion; willing to travel; personal references. Write Box M-2, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

Gertrude P. Yonge—Teacher of Solfège, piano. Solfège diploma, Longy School; experience, references. 26 Hurlbut St., Cambridge, Mass. KIR. 8780.

TUTOR—Successful tutoring in preparatory school subjects. Box 3, Lexington, Mass.

TRUCKING

EST.—E. F. CALDWELL—1885
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. Somerset 0678-0034-W 17 Dane St., Somerville, Mass.

UPHOLSTERING

CHARLES W. ANTON—15 yrs. with Paine Furniture Co. Expert upholstering and cabinet making. 114 Stoughton St., Dorchester, Mass. Col. 1205.

WEATHER STRIPPING

AWNINGS stored and recovered for 1939. screens repaired; Venetian blinds, shades. HOME SPECIALTIES, Con. New (Mass.) 3900, Milford 1800, Pram 3131, Worcester 4-2897.

MASSACHUSETTS

ARLINGTON

16TH YEAR — PATRONIZE
Chas. B. Perham
TEXACO STATIONS
Broadway and Franklin St.
Arlington
368 PLEASANT STREET BELMONT

LOWE BROS.
High Standard *House Paint*
for
Exterior Painting
R. W. Shattuck & Co.
444 Mass. Ave. Arl. 0114

BELMONT

Coal—N. E. Coke—Fuel Oils
Foreign Coals and Fireplace Wood
MARCY BROS. & CO., Inc.
395 CONCORD AVE. BELMONT 1200
80 TRAPELO ROAD BELMONT 1300
WE SUPPLY EVERY FUEL NEED

BOSTON

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Meat Platter $3.75
High Quality Silver Plate
Arthur W. Fitt
Jeweler
26 WEST ST., BOSTON, MASS.

NOISELESS
Portable Typewriters
Only $1.00 per week
Liberal allowance on old machine. All makes, standard and portable, sold, rented, repaired.
ARCADE TYPEWRITER CORP. 80 Boylston St. Han. 3121

BOSTON—Roslindale

Parkway 0272
Flowers Telegraphed Anywhere—Any Time
E. C. ROGERS Flowers for All Occasions
15 Hillburn Place, Roslindale

Satisfaction Guaranteed at
Whyte's Laundry, Inc.
172 Roslindale Avenue, Roslindale
A Service for Every Household
A. SHIRLEY BROWN, Manager
TELEPHONE PARKWAY 6080

BRAINTREE

J. F. Sheppard & Sons, Inc.
27 GRANITE ST., QUINCY
Reading Coal—N. E. Coke
Fuel Oil and Oil Burners
Sole Agent for "Jeddo" Coal
Deliveries in Braintree, Hingham, Weymouth and East Milton

BROCKTON

Ralph E. Baker Furniture Co.
Agents for
Stromberg-Carlson Radio
Including table model from $39.50. New corner cabinet with acoustical labyrinth.
Ralph and Ruth Baker
610 Main Street Brockton, Mass.

BROCKTON (Continued)

Storey & Co.
New Nelly Dons
For Spring Are In
SOARS MARKET
MEATS—GROCERIES—FISH
FRUIT—VEGETABLES
Deliveries in Brockton
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
294 Pleasant Street Tel. 1791

Ford Tel. 3734
SYLVESTER & GILE
Brockton's Only Ford Dealer
389 Warren Ave., Brockton, Mass.

BROOKLINE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Com. 4330, 8 a. m.-4:10 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BROOKLINE TRUST CO.
Three Offices
Coolidge Corner
Brookline Village
Washington Square
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Oldsmobile — Cadillac
Sales and Service
S. J. McNEILLY, INC.
639 Hammond Street, Chestnut Hill
LONGWOOD 0321-0322
First-Class Garage and Service for Your Car

BANCROFT
CLEANERS · TAILORS · FURRIERS
Your garments cleansed in our up-to-date plant receive careful and skilful attention.
Call ASPINWALL 8828
For Prompt Service
Main office and plant 774 Boylston St.

FLOWERS
for All Occasions
ALICE B. MERRILL, Inc.
FLORIST
367 Harvard St. ASP. 4500
Member F. T. D.

Individuality—Service—Convenience
Miss Helyn Dodge
LADIES' HAIR DRESSER
(Successor to Mrs. Wicken)
1372 Beacon Street
Aspinwall 9025

Flowers
F. E. PALMER, *Florist*
ESTABLISHED 1886
A Unique Flower Shop and Conservatory
131 Newton Street Longwood 2300
We telegraph flowers.

CAMBRIDGE

CARSTEIN COAL COMPANY
47 Cogswell Ave. TROwbridge 0574
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
FUEL OIL
Fireplace Wood
Anthracite and Bituminous
COAL

We Carry a Full Line of
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
KIR. 9300
EGAN'S MARKET
221 Concord Avenue

GENUINE CORDOVAN SHOES
for Men
Wing tip with leather sole or plain toe with heavy crepe sole.
$5.50
HARVARD COOPERATIVE SOCIETY
HARVARD SQUARE

Quality Flowers
Superior Service
Reasonable Prices
Harvard Square **Covin** KIRk 1212

Plumbing—Hardware
Kitchen Furnishings
Russell R. Cameron
26 Brattle Street Tro 6760

Fiske's
SPECIAL THIS WEEK-END
Cream Caramel Kisses, 49c lb.
Harvard Sq., Cambridge KIR. 8681
Payson Park, Belmont BEL. 2265
832-835 Beacon St., Newton Center
Hotel Statler, Boston HANcock 2000

TRO. 2211
60 Church St.
Cambridge
Resolved to serve the people of Cambridge and Belmont with goods at the lowest price consistent with good management.
SAGE'S

Start the New Year with a Lustrous New Permanent from
The Wave Beauty Shoppe
7 Hudson St. Tro. 1603

CAMBRIDGE (Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Bel. 4794-W, 9 a. m.-12 daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Cambridge, Mass. — Ford Dealer
New and Used Cars
1936 Ford De Luxe Models $325 and Up
1935 Ford Cars $225 and Up

Harvard Automobile Co.
Cambridge Ford Dealer Since 1914
1230-38 Massachusetts Avenue
Near Harvard Sq. Tel. TROwbridge 9460

CONCORD

FUEL and RANGE OIL
Promptly Delivered
Concord Oil Co.
INC.
Cor. Main St. and Concord Pike
T. 1. 800

DRESS SALE
After-Inventory Sale of
Silk Dresses
J. P. NOURSE, Inc.
Main Street Tel. 371-W

CONCORD FRUIT CO.
29 Main Street Tel. 435
FIRST CLASS GOODS AT BOTH STORES
1740 Mass. Ave. Tel. 1880-1
LEXINGTON FRUIT CO.

DEDHAM

ZIEGLER'S MARKET
Meats—Groceries—Fish
Vegetables
Prompt Delivery Phone Ded. 0293
266 Bussey St. East Dedham

ROBERT
Hamilton & Son
"Good Things to Eat"
Prompt Deliveries Fair Prices
Dedham Square Phone 0010

DEDHAM—Westwood

ARTHUR J. FORREST
Petroleum Products
Distributors of Colonial Beacon
"ESSO" Products
Fuel and Range Oil
Oil Burners
DELCO Heating Equipment
(General Motors Product)
Dedham 2408 Norwood 1445—1446

FALL RIVER

McWhirr's
Fall River's Largest Department Store
ESTABLISHED IN 1877

FITCHBURG

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 1160, 9 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Harper Method
This is a good time to have some of our Permanent Waves. White hair is not harmed by our method.
Call 3430 for appointment.
520 MAIN STREET Room 17

WALTER R. ILLIG
Plumbing and Heating
Delco-Frigidaire Heating and Cooling
1 Cushing Street Tel. 475—4025

CLOVER HILL FARMS, Inc.
Our Chicken Dinners are very popular
All of our meals are cooked to order.
King's Corner
No. Leominster
Daily Delivery of Milk Cream, Eggs

One of New England's Outstanding Quality Furniture, Rug and Drapery Stores
Kidder & Davis
692-700 MAIN STREET

F. A. Lane Company
Prices Reduced During Our JANUARY SALE *on* Suits, Overcoats and Topcoats
We appreciate your patronage, Monitor readers
Always a Variety of Rolls, Muffins, Cake and Cookies at
COTTAGE GARDEN
"Distinctly Different"
16 Putnam Street Tel. 3693

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 COMPANY 1938
The Department Store of the North Shor
Gloucester, Mass.

GREENFIELD

New Corona Zephyr
Portable Typewriter
only $29.75
C. H. DEMOND & CO.
Opp. Public Library, Greenfield

HAVERHILL

THE GASOLINE GARDEN
"Under the Red Tile Roof"
GREEN AND DREWETT
7-11 Kenoza Avenue Tel. 5310
NORWALK TIRES
NORWALK TUBES
NORWALK BATTERIES
All Insure You Dependable Service

SEMI-ANNUAL MARKDOWN SALE
Red Cross Shoes for Women
$4.95 and $5.50
Florsheim Shoes for Men, $7.85
Take advantage of these sale prices now.
LORRAINE BOOT SHOP

POULTRY MEN
With low production should investigate the "PARK and POLLARD" Feeding Program
Come in and talk it over at the Amesbury Grain Co., Amesbury, Tel. 44, or ELLISON COAL & GRAIN CO., Middlesex Street, Bradford, Tel. 44.

Famous Reading Anthracite
The "Laundered" Coal
ELLISON COAL & GRAIN CO.
15-21 Middlesex Street, Bradford

JANUARY MARKDOWNS
Featuring huge Money Saving Values on Our Entire Stocks of
SUITS—OVERCOATS
were $29.50 to $50.00—now $21.75 to $37.75
You don't need Cash—Charge It.
NICHOLS & MORSE CO.

HINGHAM

DYKEMAN'S MARKET
Hing. 0091-0092
Food for the Family That Wants QUALITY at Reasonable Prices
S. S. Pierce Co. Groceries
Crisp Vegetables Native Poultry
High Grade Meats

HOLYOKE

WILBUR COON SHOES
For smart women on their feet all day, school teachers, business and professional women, society women.—COON SHOES offer the utmost in comfort without sacrificing one bit of fashion.
NAPOLEON BAIL
Shoe Store and Repair Factory
168 HIGH STREET HOLYOKE

SLIPS
Pure Silk Trillium, four gore and bias cut, sizes 31 to 42, $1.98, $2.98.
SATIN GOWNS
Tailored and Lace Trimmed, Sizes 16, 17—$1.98
The Leary Shop 241 Maple Street

E. H. ALLYN & CO.
Ralph H. Armstrong **Insurance**
of Every Description
PHOENIX BUILDING 598 DWIGHT ST.

Lena Hallbauer
Specializing in Permanent Waving and All Branches of Beauty Culture
15 Dexter Street Tel. 2-0126

Friends
OUR ENTIRE STOCK
(except Arrow Shirts and Shoes)
20% Off
DUNBAR-MURRAY, Inc.
High Street at Suffolk
Holyoke's Popular Store for Men and Boys

LAWRENCE

Old Fashioned
Bargain Days
FRIDAY and SATURDAY
Special Values in Every Department
Cherry & Webb's

D & H Cone Cleaned Anthracite and New England Coke
B. L. McDonald Coal Co.
326 ESSEX STREET
Tel. Lawrence 6167 Andover 234

Many Specials for January
Folding Ironing Tables $1.00. Waste Baskets 9c. Whisk Brooms 19c. 4 ft. Step Ladders 98c. 2 rolls Towel Paper and Holder 29c. Wringer Rolls $1.19.
HERBERT M. LAWRENCE
1777 Mass. Ave. Phone Lex. 1300

WEINER'S
Fur Coats
at January Reduced Prices
This is the time to buy your coat
276 ESSEX STREET

Real Estate and Insurance
F. M. & T. E. ANDREW
BAY STATE BUILDING

LEXINGTON

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Cut Corn, Special, box 19c, reg. 23c, serves 4. Raspberries, Special, box 19c, reg. 23c, serves 4.

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
Clearance Sale
Dresses—Coats—Blouses—Sweaters and Skirts—Bathrobes
at Drastic Reductions
Miss Maclean's Specialty Shop
1839 Mass Ave., opp. Arcade
Let the Advertiser Know that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

LEXINGTON (Continued)

PARTRIDGE'S
ICE CREAM and Fancy Ices
Bakery Goods, Oatmeal and Soy Bread, Nuts, Confectionery
1709 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0840

F. K. JOHNSON, Inc.
Chevrolet—Oldsmobile
Used Cars with an O. K. that counts
COMPLETE SERVICE on all makes of cars
Authorized GULF Dealer
39 BEDFORD STREET LEX. 1000

LOWELL

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 4399-M, 8 to 12 a. m. Mondays.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
The Store for Thrifty People
January Sale of
Girdles and Foundations
$1.00
Regular $2.00 and upward
BASEMENT

Sale of
BETTER BLOUSES
Reg. $1.98 to $2.98
66c
Closeout Lot
CHERRY & WEBB'S

Morse & Beals
FLORISTS
66 MERRIMACK STREET
Phone 4400

LYNN

NATIONALLY FAMOUS
Pequot Sheets and Pillow Cases

63x 99	Reg. $1.29	$1.00
63x108	Reg. $1.39	
72x 90	Reg. $1.39	
72x108	Reg. $1.49	
81x 99	Reg. $1.49	Ea.
81x108	Reg. $1.59	$1.29
90x108	Reg. $1.69	$1.39
40c Pillow Cases 42x38½		29c
45c Pillow Cases 45x38½		32c

Goddard Bros
MARKET STREET, LYNN, MASS.

MALDEN

For Personal Service, Moderate Prices, Quiet and Restful Atmosphere
Try the
WILFRED BEAUTY SHOPPE
82 Pleasant St., Malden Tel. 0465-W

HEAVY WESTERN BEEF
HALL'S MARKET
73-77 Pleasant Street
Tel. Mal. 0563

ROY'S PLUMBING SHOP
397 HIGHLAND AVENUE
Office and Shop, Mal. 1552—Res., Mal. 2496
Plumbing and Heating
Stove and Furnace Repairing
MASTER PLUMBERS
Skilled in all types of Bank and Real Estate Work. Estimates given on in or out of town work.

ENNA JETTICK
Shoes for Women
$5 $5.50 $6
HIGGINS
107 Pleasant St. Tel. Mal. 1487

Russo's
RESTAURANT
for Appetizing Meals and Delicious Candy and Pastry
454 MAIN STREET

JANUARY MARKDOWNS
25% to 40% Savings
Store-Wide Clearance of Furniture—Washers—Refrigerators
FLESHERS FURNITURE CO.
240-244 Pleasant St., Malden 5913—5914

MEDFORD

HI-HEAT COAL
More Heat Per Dollar
USE LESS COSTS LESS
Ask for Circular
GLENDALE COAL CO.
TEL. CHAS. 0800

Medford Central Market
Groceries, Meats, Fish
FRUIT AND VEGETABLES
The Reliable Store with Reasonable Prices
TELEPHONE MYSTIC 3650
20 SALEM ST. TERMS CASH

MELROSE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Melrose 1097-R, 9 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Checking Accounts
Savings Accounts
Safety Deposit Boxes
MELROSE TRUST COMPANY

LADIES' and MISSES' HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR AND ACCESSORIES
MEN'S and BOYS' HOSIERY and UNDERWEAR
THE JONES STORES
MELROSE

AUTOMOBILE REPAIRS
Dependable and Courteous Service
BISHOP & CRAWFORD
Crystal 6095-W
893 Main St. Tel. 2573 — Nights 0465

MELROSE (Continued)

The Casey Florist Company
93 Maple Street Since 1869
For unsurpassed values in first quality flowers and plants.
CALL MELROSE 0123
"Largest retail greenhouses in Greater Boston"

America's Finest Anthracite Coal
Williams Oil-O-Matic Oil Burners
C. B. & F. H. GOSS
INCORPORATED
158 Essex Street Tel. 0794-0795

Complete Dry Cleansing, Dyeing and Laundry Service
Let us care for all your clothes
SAMOSET CLEANERS & DYERS
526 Franklin Street, Melrose, Mass.
MELROSE 4180

NEEDHAM

Norfolk County Trust Company
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES
MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INS. CORP.
MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Cape Cod Farms
"JELLY HOUSE"
LOUISE K. SQUIRE, Manager
Jellies Jams Pickles
Mincemeat Plum Pudding
Clam Chowder
1478 Highland Ave. Need. 1455-W

You are invited to our
Semi-Annual Clearance
now in progress
Drastic Reductions in Misses' and Women's Dresses—Sportswear—Underwear
McNeilly's Apparel Shop
Theatre Bldg. Need. 0060

Selwyn Beauty Salon

is unique because of its policy in presenting the highest type of artistry in hair styling and beauty culture.
Call Needham 1927 for an appointment
920 Great Plain Avenue
Next to Theatre

NEW BEDFORD

WING'S
Take advantage of the "Friendly Store's" ANNUAL CLEARANCE Sales in Home-furnishings and Apparel and SAVE MONEY.
The C. F. WING CO.
790-794 Purchase Street

Gulf Hill Dairy Gulf Hill Parlors
596 Pleasant St. New Bedford Mass.
So. Dartmouth Mass.
Grade A Milk, Buttermilk, Heavy Cream, Ice Cream
Luncheon, Dinner, Afternoon Tea, Fancy Pastries, Schrafft's Candies

Cherry's
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD

Olson and Appleby
Builders
CARPENTRY—MASONRY
ROOFING—REPAIRING
James E. Lilley
Quality Meats and Groceries
Also many brands nationally advertised in the Monitor.
271 Cedar St., cor. Parker St. Phone 1849
Prompt Delivery

BUSH & CO., Inc.
J. T. CHAMPION, *Mgr.*
Cleaners and Dyers
512 Pleasant St. Tel. 3790 and 3791

NEWBURYPORT

D. CASHMAN
Hardware — Paint
Garden Supplies
Your Business Is Appreciated
Tel. 332 30 State Street

NEWTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, Tel. Center Newton 2841-J, 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Have you seen the
REXAIR
Bagless—Dustless—Noiseless
Cleaner—Conditioner
Humidifier
(Traps dust in water)
Write or phone:—
FRANK C. VOGEL
108 Mass Av., Boston Tel. New. No. 1419-W

BENDIX
(HOME LAUNDRY)
Electrical Appliances
Sold and Serviced
MOORE and MOORE, Inc.
381 Center Street New No. 0072

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

NEWTON CENTER

CARMOTE Colorfast PAINTS
HARDWARE
Bird Feeding Trays—Wild Bird Food
J. H. Chandler & Son, Inc.
796 Beacon Street Cen. New. 4000

FUEL OIL COAL-COKE
Cen. New. 3810 Wes. New. 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

Luther Paul Co.
FUEL OILS
WILLIAMS HEATING OIL-O-MATIC COOLING PRODUCTS
CEN. NEW. 0590

NEWTONVILLE

Paramount Market
INCORPORATED
Tel. New. No. 8260 for the World's Finest Foods at Popular Prices
319 WALNUT STREET

PITTSFIELD

Semi-Annual
Clearance Sale
of Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes
WALK-OVER SHOE STORE
190 North Street

Dodge and Plymouth Cars and Dodge Trucks
Sales and Service
Shapiro Motors
Mr. Harold Haywood, Mgr.
Dial 8235 631 North St. Open Eves.

WHITE ROSE PURE JELLY
Grape, Quince, Mint, Crabapple
Large 10-oz. Jar Reg. 15c 10c
Kelsey's Great Market
"Truly a Great Place to Trade"

The AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

Pittsfield Tire & Battery Shop
Lydol Gas—Goodyear Tires
Willard Batteries—Lubrication
H. S. BABBITT, Cor. West and Centre Sts.

BROOKNERS
January Clearance Sale of Fur Coats
BIG REDUCTIONS
281 NORTH ST. OPP. Y. M. C. A.
SA. ERGUSON ELSIP TAIT

The Ernest Beauty Shoppe
HAIRDRESSING
Specializing in Ladies' Hairdressing
15 East St., Butler Block
TEL. OFFICE 2-1151 RES. 2-0940

England Brothers
Store-Wide Clearance Sale
FOR UNIFORM PERFORMANCE in any weather use
American Gas and Oils
AMOCO GAS
Elm St. Garage
A. W. Miner, Prop.
Tel. 2-4943
Cor. Elm and Newell Sts.

The Harper Method Shop
Shampooing—Manicuring
Permanent Waving
Mrs. Elsie L. Dunton
74 North St., Rm. 210 Tel. 2-1478

QUINCY

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Granite 3337-M, 8:30 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Dorothy Benham
MILLINERY
Quincy
1233 Hancock Street
Arlington, 663 Mass. Ave.
Malden, 147 Pleasant St.
Waltham, 433 Moody St.

Richard D. Chase & Co.
Established 1887
GENERAL INSURANCE SERVICE
Savings Bank Building GRA. 2100

DUSTPROOFED
'blue coal' CLEERCOAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE
by a modern method
FUEL OILS
STOKERS
OIL BURNERS
RALPH COAL CO.
33 West Avenue Wollaston Pres. 0839

LIFE'S COMFORTS
Greatly enhanced when our man takes away the entire washing. Saves the bother and costs less.
OLD COLONY
LAUNDERERS CLEANSERS
PRES. 5000

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

QUINCY (Continued)

GRANITE TRUST COMPANY
Over 100 Years Old
Quincy—Wollaston—North Quincy

The Sign of Quality Since 1899
FOY'S MARKETS, Inc.
The Quincy Family Market
Owned and Operated by
a Quincy Family

QUINCY FUR SHOP
(Bonded Furriers)
January Clearance Sale
Every Coat
Drastically Marked Down
1259 HANCOCK ST. GRA. 8570

READING

EDWARD LAPPIN
Plumbing and Heating
Gas Appliances
583 MAIN ST. TEL. READ. 0461
Agents for Malden Melrose Gas Co.

TORRE'S
READING SQUARE
CASHEW PATTIES
49 Cents per Pound
Our Own Make

SHARON

FLOWERS
for All Occasions
BEATRICE'S
GREENHOUSES
630 So. Main Tel. 776

SHAW & DENNETT
NUTTING & FREEMAN
INSURANCE
TELEPHONES
SHARON 2181 STOUGHTON 888

MASSAPOAG GARAGE
SHARON OIL COMPANY
Range and Fuel
Oils
Complete
Garage Service
ARTHUR L. SCOTT
88 POND STREET SHARON 2081

HARE'S Golden Guernsey MILK
From Glen Rock Farm herd of pure-bred Guernsey Cows Accredited under state and federal supervision PHONE SHARON 2191

JOHN COLANERI
PRESSING
REPAIRING
Post Office Square Tel. 2091
TAILOR and CLEANSER

SOMERVILLE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Somerset 2029-M
10-12 a. m.-5-6 p. m. daily,
except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LEAVITT'S SHOE SHOP
Men's, Women's and Children's
Dress and Sport Shoes
For All Occasions
267 Elm Street Davis Square

Stellar
20% ANNUAL JANUARY MARK DOWN SALE
On Suits and Overcoats
Ready-to-Wear
SPARROW BUILDING, DAVIS SQUARE

BELDEN & SNOW
The Men's Wear Stores
Davis Sq. — Union Sq.
and
439 Mass Ave., Arlington

SPRINGFIELD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-1817
1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Call me—for personal
insurance service—
CHARLES W. GOWEN
Ludlow, Mass.
Office. Dial 8613
Residence Dial 4-7294

Wm. Schlatter & Son, Inc.
FLORISTS
Member F. T. D. A.
12 Pynchon St. Greenhouses 437 Bay St.
TELEPHONE 2-3107

WALTHAM

Established 1872
Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

Waltham Supply Co., Inc.
Plumbing, Heating, Electrical
Supplies, Hardware, Paints
707 Main St. Tel. Wal. 2213-2214

MASSACHUSETTS

WATERTOWN

Happy New Year
TO ALL OUR FRIENDS
AND CUSTOMERS . . .
CHAS. L. WOODLAND
MILK AND CREAM
53 Waverley Ave. Watertown
Tel. Mid 3818

WELLESLEY

Mobilubrication Certified
ROBERT G. SMITH GARAGE
Washington at Kingsbury Street
Telephones Wel. 1276 or 1578
Complete Winter Service
"Bumper to Bumper"

A GOOD USED CAR IS AS GOOD AS THE MAN YOU BUY IT FROM — Ford

'37 Chevrolet Coupe—Radio . . . Heater . . . like new throughout—$460.00
'37 Ford Cabriolet—Radio . . . Heater—$455.00. Many other unusual buys.
WELLESLEY MOTOR SALES CO.
RUSSELL BURNETT, Proprietor
475 Washington St. Wellesley 2700

WELLESLEY HILLS

RIVERDALE MARKET
Our Motto
Quality and Service
1 Forest Street, Wellesley Hills
Phone Wel. 1660—1661

Try Our DANISH PASTRY
—It's delicious and different
Sally Ann FOOD SHOP
All Kinds of Homelike Baked Goods
Wellesley—Wel. 0704
Wellesley Hills—Wel. 0409

WESTON

Pleasant Food Service
Selected Meats
Groceries
Fresh Vegetables
in Variety
Complete Bakery Dept.
Prompt Delivery
Call Wellesley 2300
or 2900
WELLESLEY HILLS MARKET
251 Washington St. Wellesley Hills Sq.

WINTHROP

Daily — Always on Time
CLEANSERS
TAILORS · FURRIERS
Winthrop, Mass. Tel. Ocean 1990

WORCESTER

'blue coal'
New England Coke
Fuel Oils
F. E. POWERS CO.
13 FEDERAL STREET
3-7281

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

LONDON "BEAUMONT," 17 Princes Square, BAYSWATER, W. 2—Good table, every comfort; bridge. Running water in every room from 45/-. Also at "ADELPHI," 129 Cromwell Rd., S. W. 7. Resident proprietors.

FLATS TO LET

SELSEY-ON-SEA, near Chichester—Unfurnished self-contained two comfortable rooms and bathroom; garage for two cars; company's water; electricity, gas; 20/- week. Apply, Ivy Cottage.

HOUSES FOR SALE

SELSEY-ON-SEA, near Chichester—Cottage, six rooms; good garden. Apply Ivy Cottage, Selsey, Sussex.

INSURANCE

SURREY—All classes of insurance; motor policies lowest rates with security. F. E. FAWCETT, "Sherwood," Ashurst Road, Tadworth Burgh Heath 1027

MFRS. REPRESENTATIVES

PROGRESSIVE woolen mules agency seeking to represent in the United States British woolen mill making attractive women's wear fabrics, assuring successful results. WALTER-LEWIS & CO., INC. 450 Seventh Avenue, New York City

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

HERTFORDSHIRE, near Watford—Country charm, city conveniences, homelike atmosphere, for rest or recreation. Box W-1237, BCM/CSM, London.

WORTHING—A few paying guests received in private home, best residential part; moderate terms. 10, Cowper Road.

POST WANTED

CHANCE desired by housekeeper with first-class hotel experience. Box W-280, BCM/CSM, London.

ENGINEER, M.I. Mech. E., wide experience at home and abroad, desires change; will consider any position of trust; excellent credentials. Address, S.M./A.P.D., London, W.C.1.

LADY requires post as secretary; commercial and school experience; shorthand, typing and accounts. Box W-957, BCM/CSM, London.

SWISS governess, permanent resident Great Britain; free Easter; languages, usual English subjects. Melle, Imhof, Pitmilly, Kingsbarns, Fife.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

PARKSTONE, Dorset — Individual tuition in small class, private tuition, coaching. O. E. WATSON, B.A. Oxon, 21 St. Peters Road. Tel. 1184

UPHOLSTERERS

UPHOLSTRESS—Work done at ladies' houses if required; loose covers, curtains, carpets, alterations. C. Ovens, Hutton, near Weston-super-Mare.

England

BEDFORD

PHONE 2706
James Turner & Sons
(BEDFORD) LTD
Complete House Furnishers
Curtain Fabrics and Cretonnes
Loose Covers, Cut and Made
by experts
Lime Street and Arcade, Bedford
Telegrams: Furnishing Bedford

ENGLAND

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

MERRITT & TRURAN
BOOTMAKERS
and REPAIRERS
All Work Done on the Premises
35 SACKVILLE ROAD TEL. BEXHILL 1884

ERNEST SHEATHER
F. A. I.
Auctioneer, Estate Agent and Valuer
The Only Local Estate Agent a Native of the Town. Over 40 Years Experience
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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Roger P. Scroggins

The Mysterious Light

From his favorite lookout in the topmost crotch of an American elm on Boston Common, Roger P. Scroggins watched the coming of dusk and gloated as he watched, even though the evening was rather cold for gloating.

"There's one—there are two—there are—oh, forty-eleven!" said Mr. Scroggins to Fib the sparrow and Florrie the pigeon who sat at his side.

"What?" said Fib.

"Lights," said Mr. Scroggins. "See them! Red, green, yellow—everywhere lights!"

Florrie winked. She was thinking as she winked that down at the foot

They Made a Procession

of the tree there were no lights, and that was part of everywhere. And then to her amazement a light began to blink below. It not only blinked—but moved! She winked furiously, but the mysterious light wouldn't be winked away, and kept appearing and disappearing in a manner that was too much even for Florrie's composure. She plucked Scroggins by the sleeve.

The three looked, and the fact that right beneath them was something quite strange stilled them and made them feel as though all they had left was eyes and wonder.

Fib was the first to come to himself; and, knowing no better way to find out what was making the light, he flew through the air to the spot where it last was seen. Florrie and Mr. Scroggins waited with bated breath and curiosity. Fib was back in three instants—rather large instants, it is true.

"The young squirrels!" he called. "They want to show it to you."

Florrie flew and Scroggins leaped, and they were on the ground beside young squirrels A and B in no time.

"We found it," said Squirrel A.

"When you press this, the light comes."

They held in their paws an object somewhat like a pencil; and even as Mr. Scroggins leaned over it curiously, from the tip came a sliver of light. They let Mr. S. handle it. He pressed this, and the light came; let go of this, and the light went back where it lived.

"Light in a stick!" The venerable squirrel looked from one to the other. Squirrels A and B nodded and waved their small tails.

"Might we show it to Mrs. Scroggins?" her husband asked.

"We were on our way to your house when Fib met us," said Squirrel A.

They made a procession, showing the light as they went, while Fib took to the air to spread the news, which he soon did; and for over an hour, Commoners streamed in and out of the darkened Scroggins house to see the newest wonder.

George L. Moore

Daily Anecdote

The Pure in Heart

In 1850, a German immigrant boy of 15, with a horse, a violin, and a little box of clothing, set out on a concert tour of the South. When he stopped at a town he would engage the dining room of his hotel, tack up posters around town, stand at the door and sell tickets until he thought his audience had all gathered, and then go in and play.

As he persevered and gained fame, he held to one thought: Whenever he played, he would give the people his best. One stormy night, when street-car service was disrupted, only a dozen persons came to his concert.

"Shall we return these people their money and send them home?" the theater manager inquired.

"Of course not," replied the young man. "The concert will not only be given, but I shall try to make it a particularly good performance. People who will brave such a storm as this to hear us, must be true music-lovers, deserving the best."

Thus began the career of Theodore Thomas, pioneer orchestral conductor in America, who, more than any other man of his time, taught Americans to love good music.

Musicians of far greater skill than Theodore Thomas have failed to approach his great eminence in the love and respect of the people. Possibly they have failed to be as careful in their thoughts as this great man, who, from early youth, resolved to avoid hearing improper talk, reading bad books, or going to doubtful plays. This, he said, was because he felt "the musician must keep his heart pure, his mind clean, if he wishes to elevate his art."

Sunbonnet Sue

This Miss Went South!

Monitor Camera Club from Margaret P. Rea, Clearwater, Fla.

Surf-Sitting Seems to Meet With the Approval of This Young Yachtswoman—Especially When It Is Combined With Florida Sunshine

Did You Ever Wonder

What the 'Cockles of the Heart' Are?

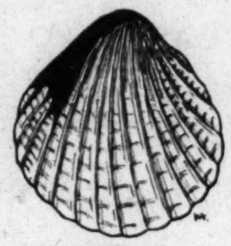
If you should happen to hear someone say, "It was enough to warm the cockles of your heart," it would be a fairly safe guess that he meant that it was a gladsome occasion.

But would you know just where and what are those heart cockles that were warmed? Do not feel downcast if you do not, for a number of persons using the expression were asked point blank to define the cockles to which they referred. In every instance the person questioned confessed himself completely uninformed on the subject. Yet the phrase persists and assumes many forms, appearing in combination with "rejoice," "delight," and "tickle," as well as "warm."

Nor is it only the man on the street who uses the phrase. Sir Walter Scott once wrote, "An expedition which would have delighted the very cockles of your heart."

Certain dictionaries attempt an explanation of the expression on two points. First, they declare that the heart may be likened to a cockleshell, the base of the heart being compared to the hinge of the shell; and in the second place they point out that the zoological name for the cockleshell is cardium edule, and the word cardium is from the Greek meaning "heart."

However, a writer in Notes and Queries proposes a different explanation, one that matches up very nicely with the fact that the word "innermost" is so frequently included in the phrase. He points out that an examination of the writings of Lower, an eminent anatomist of the seventeenth century, warrants



COCKLESHELL

the conclusion that the ventricles (the cavities or chambers) of the heart may be called *cochlea cordis*. From "cochlea" to "cockles" of the heart is but a short step in language mutation, and the chambers would certainly be the innermost depths of that organ.

W. P. Keasbey

In Lighter Vein

Harmony

Grocer: "Are you sure you want brown rice?"

G. W. Jones: "Yassuh; it's fo' a cullod weddin'!"—Grit.

Her Great Chance

"Mrs Jones isn't able to do much talking these days."

"I must go right over and have a good chat with her!"

Experienced

Mother: "Did you say 'No thank you' when Mrs. Jones offered you a second helping of cake?"

Tommie: "Yes, Ma'am; but I guess she was a little boy herself once. She put it on my plate anyway!"

Equal Exchange

It was during the holiday season and the optimist knocked at Sandy's door. "The season's best wishes to you, Sir. I'm the man that empties your garbage cans."

"Thank you, mae guid mon; the same to you. I'm the mon who does the filling of them."

The Provider

"Is your new son-in-law a good provider?"

"He can just about keep my daughter in gloves. I pay for everything else."

"Then he deceived you as to his circumstances."

"No. I remember he merely asked for her hand."

Somesense Rhymes

Our Ship of State sails blithely on
Through seas where days are never dull,
Past shores whose countries now are gone.
It's good we've got a Cordial Hull.

Odds and Ends

Life in a Stall

Horses are able to go for months without lying down. Nature provides them with a muscular mechanism that allows the animal to rest his legs while remaining on them.

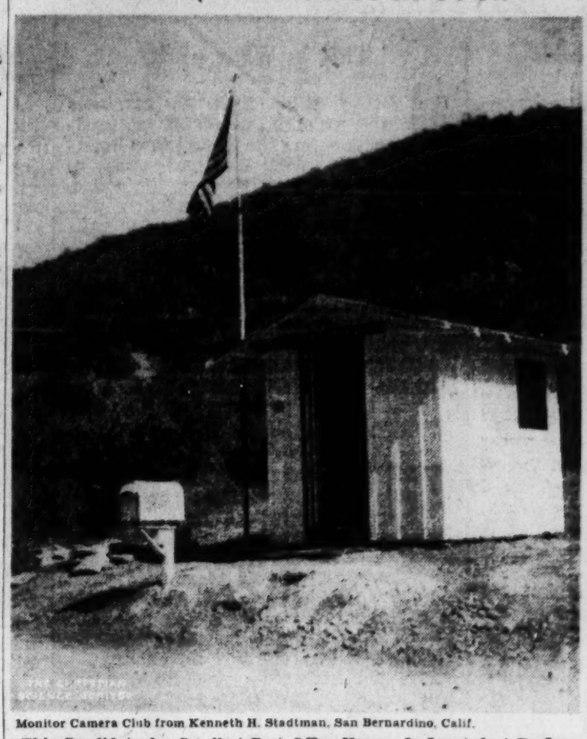
A New-Old Discovery

The idea upon which the modern lie detector is based is over 1,000 years old, namely that heart beats and blood pressure indicate the state of mind.

Hibernation for Reducing

During his long winter sleep the groundhog—whistle pig—uses up about a third of its fat. It needs the other two thirds "to go on" when it comes out of hibernation, until nature provides its normal diet of growing things.

Smallest Post Office in U. S.?



Monitor Camera Club from Kenneth H. Stadtman, San Bernardino, Calif.

This Candidate for Smallest Post Office Honors Is Located at De Luz, Calif. If You Know of a Smaller One Send a Photograph of It to the Daily Features Editor

Party Fun

What's Missing

When all the guests arrive, they are told to take a good look around the living room and note the various articles of furniture, etc. Then they are ushered into another room, while the hostess and her appointed assistant remain in the first room and remove a number of the articles (such as magazine rack, floor lamp, candlesticks, a picture, books on the table, small rug, etc.) and place them in another room where they will not be seen; and then all the other players come back into the room.

With paper and pencil each one is to note as many of the missing articles taken from the room as possible, and the person who can list the greatest number gone wins a prize.—R. R. S., Denver.

A Daily Visitor

They do me wrong who say I come no more,
When once I knock and fail to find you in;
For every day I stand outside your door
And bid you wait, and rise to fight and win.

—Judge Walter Malone.

Brevities

Washington Post: Tax laws are boomerangs that the poor hurl at the rich.

Portland (Ore.) Spectator: A defendant in Chicago pleaded his case with a home-made poem. He was acquitted on the first offense and jailed on the second.

Scranton Times: When a pedestrian sighs for the "good old days," he probably means 1895. That year there were exactly four automobiles registered in the United States.

Philadelphia Bulletin: Mexico City is having a hot dispute on whether commercial bread shall be baked in one large loaf or two half the size. No matter how they slice it, it can't match good hot biscuits.

Quotation for Today

THE great secret of help is encouragement.
—OCTAVIA HILL.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Reward

Santa Barbara, Calif.

Many years ago, when Santa Barbara was only a village, a group of little girls—with the exception of one—made fun of a rather queerly dressed, elderly woman who had passed by. The woman heard the child impulsively say: "Don't you make fun of her! She is a friend of my mother's."

The woman went to see the child's mother, told her of the incident, and said that she would not forget.

When the little girl was of high school age, the woman's will revealed a "remembrance" of $1,000, which the parents invested in a corner business lot on which a store building was later erected.

Today the property has become valuable, the rent high; and the once "little girl," now elderly, lives in comfort on the money received as rent from the shop.

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

Urim and Thummim

Both these terms, which are mentioned in Exodus 28:30 and elsewhere, are really in the plural, and could be literally rendered "lights and perfections" (cf. the Margin of the Revised Version).

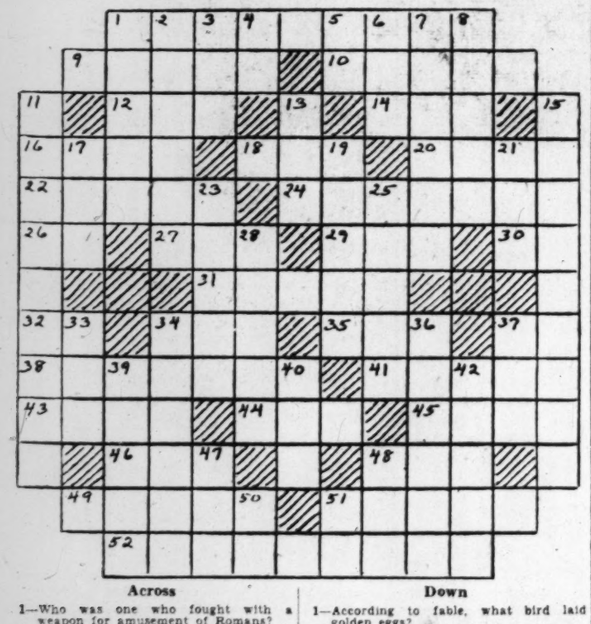
Prof. A. R. S. Kennedy of Edinburgh holds that these words "are to be understood as intensive plurals" and rendered on this hypothesis, "Light and Perfection (or Innocence)" (see Hastings: "Bible Dictionary" Vol. IV, p. 838). Others, however, are inclined to consider that originally "the Urim and the Thummim" were stones employed in the casting of the sacred lot (compare I Sam. 14:41f.); though later they were placed in the breastplate of the high priest—the thought, on this hypothesis being, apparently, that if the Urim was drawn it brought "to light" the guilt of the accused, while the Thummim was conceived of as establishing his "innocence."

Grace

Our conversation need not always be of grace, but it should always be with grace.—Matthew Henry.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who was one who fought with a weapon for amusement of Romans?
9—What Irish poet was born in 1779?
10—Who was Napoleon's second wife?
12—What is the plural of "ovum"?
14—The U. S. flag has more stripes of what color?
16—What flower is the emblem of England?
18—How would you answer in the affirmative?
20—Cut and polished precious stones are what?
22—Flotow's "Martha" is what?
24—Who was Rebekah's companion into Canaan?
26—What is a ridge of drift?
27—How would you describe Uriah Heep of "David Copperfield"?
29—What Russian river rises in Lake Ivan?
30—If you were in Rochefort, France, in which direction would you travel to reach Paris (abbr.)?
31—In what city in Utah is the State Agricultural College?
32—Musical note.
34—What is a city of southwestern France?
35—What might you use to catch a swallowtail?
37—What river is also known as Si-kiang?
38—What seaport of Apulia, Italy, was founded by Greek colonists in Middle Ages?
41—What is a leaf or division of a calyx?
43—What is the plural of 26 Across?
44—Who was the father of Cush?
45—What was Eleanor Gwynn, English actress, called?
46—What was the name of a Kipling tale?
48—What is the county seat of Pontotoc County, Okla.?
49—What coins might you spend in the Philippines?
51—How was Pegasus described in "King Henry IV"?
52—What is the fruit of the shadbush?

Down

1—According to fable, what bird laid golden eggs?
2—Whose work was "Rory O'More"?
3—Who was mentioned in I Chron. 7:38 as head of a house of Asher?
4—Down (prefix).
5—Exist.
6—What is the name of river in North Carolina flowing into Pamlico Sound?
7—Mt. Jefferson is in what State?
8—What is a clause annexed to a legislative bill in its passage?
11—What river of Maine flows to the St. John?
13—What was the enormous piece of furniture at Ware?
15—What city of North Carolina is noted as a health resort.
17—Who was Saturn's wife?
19—If you were carried by means of poles at sides of chair, in what would you be riding?
21—What island is in the Irish Sea?
23—What is middle name of poet who wrote "The Bells"?
25—What name is given to one of end men in a Negro minstrel performance?
28—In what is wisdom rare, according to Pope?
33—Possessive pronoun.
34—What corresponds to a county in Louisiana?
36—What is the rowboat towed by a larger vessel for landing passengers?
37—Salt.
39—What implements are used to gather hay?
40—The nuts of what tree have cup-like receptacles?
42—Who discovered the North Pole?
47—What bird is believed to have been exterminated by Maoris?
48—What is the soprano part of a musical composition?
50—Harney Peak is in what State (abbr.)?
51—What is the symbol for iron?

(Answers Appear Among Advertisements)

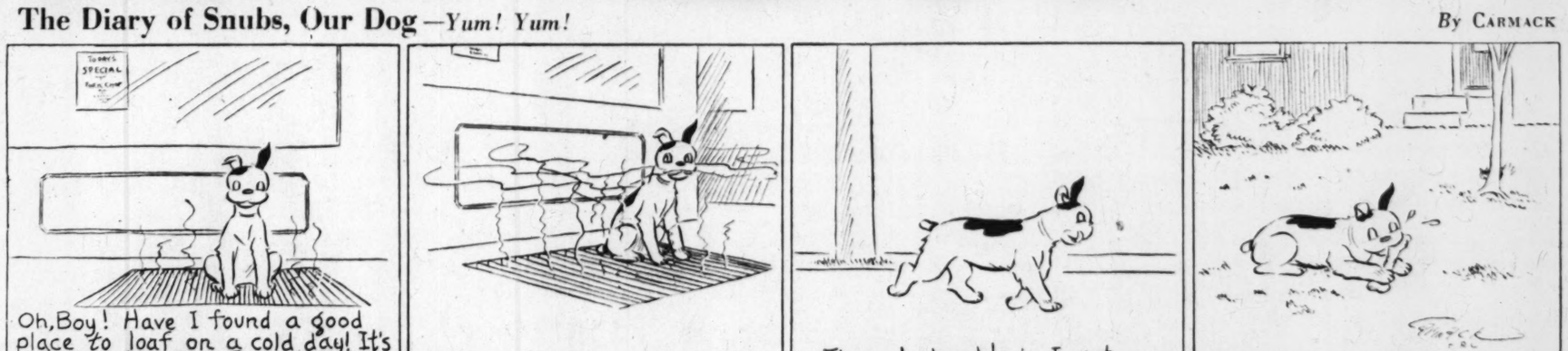
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Modest Hero*

By LE PELLEY

HERE ARE YOUR PARTS — MARMADUKE IS THE GIRL'S FATHER — AND BUD, YOU'RE THE VILLAIN!
VILLAIN? WHO'S THE HERO?
OH — HE ISN'T EXACTLY A HERO — HE'S JUST A SORT OF LEADING MAN..
YES, BUT WHO PLAYS THE PART..?
NOW LISTEN — IN THIS PLAY THERE ISN'T MUCH DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE HERO AND THE VILLAIN...
ALL WE WANT TO KNOW IS — ARE YOU THE HERO?
WELL — LOOK AT IT THIS WAY... I WROTE THE PLAY AND EVERYTHING... SO I THOUGHT PERHAPS IT WOULD ..... ER.....
.....TUBBY! ARE YOU THE HERO?
Yes —
GOODNESS' SAKE!!
LePelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Yum! Yum!*

By CARMACK


Today's SPECIAL
Oh, Boy! Have I found a good place to loaf on a cold day! It's down on the Busy Boulevard where a lot of warm air comes up through a grating in the sidewalk —
Some wonderful whiffs of food come up with it, too —
The only trouble is, I get so hungry I have to hustle home —
And find one of my ol' bones to gnaw —

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Sudden Loss of Appetite*

By THE HAGERS

HUMMING-BIRD TEA SHOPPE
THIS NOON FOR LUNCH I PLANNED TO STOP AT LILLY'S HUMMING-BIRD TEA SHOPPE.
QUACK QUACK QUACK QUACK QUACK
MISS LILLY MET ME AT THE DOOR. FROM INSIDE CAME A HIGH-PITCHED ROAR.
"I'VE JUST ONE PLACE, BUT YOU WON'T MIND; THE LADIES ARE QUITE NICE, YOU'LL FIND."
"I'LL COME AGAIN." FOR GOODNESS' SAKE, I HADN'T SEEN A SINGLE DRAKE!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 13, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Victory for the Generals

EVER since the Munich settlement unsettled American isolationism, a struggle has been going on in Washington over defense plans for the United States. On one side were the military men who wanted careful, steady equipment for technical efficiency in defense. On the other were those who thought in political or diplomatic terms. At first it seemed that defense might be used for a flank attack on the enemies of "pump priming." Then it appeared that armaments might become chiefly a weapon designed to enforce "continental solidarity" in the New World or to weight the balance of power in the Old. A few days ago good Washington authority advised us that the technicians had finally come out on top of the politicians. On the whole President Roosevelt's defense recommendations to Congress tend to confirm this view.

A program calling for $550,000,000 in addition to present army and navy budgets running over $1,000,000,000 is something to think about. But it is far less spectacular and costly than some earlier rumors promised. And its specifications indicate that for the most part the generals and admirals have headed the plans toward sound military objectives.

If America is to be prepared to resist attack, the provisions for anti-aircraft and anti-tank guns, more modern rifles, heavy artillery and gas masks for the army, new naval bases, improved seacoast and Panama Canal defenses, educational orders to prepare essential factories for quick production in case of war and the training of student pilots—all these are considered by a great majority of military experts to be effective and necessary measures.

The most controversial part of the President's program is an appropriation of $321,000,000 for new airplanes. It would more than double the army's present force, but would add only 3,000 instead of the 10,000 which had been widely reported. Experts like Maj. George Fielding Eliot believe that the 2,320 set for the army by the Baker board are sufficient to repel any attacks on the United States. The President points to the greatly increased speed and range of air attacks and declares this estimate is outdated.

Congress and the country will hear much expert opinion on this question before the money is voted. And in the end they may decide that diplomatic considerations must also count. If there is another crisis in Europe or more defiance of American protests in China opinion may jump beyond the generals as quickly as it did after Munich. Those who hope that America can keep out of war by neutrality acts are far fewer than a year ago. And if the people decide that a great American air force will restrain aggressive diplomacy and will lessen the chances of war, there will be much support for such arming.

Democracy's New Meaning

PROGRESS is nowhere more clearly recorded than in the changed meanings of words. Aristotle called democracy a perversion of constitutional government. He used it as we should use mobocracy. Happily today government by the people is not expected to be government by unrestrained passion and greed. Common usage reflects the unconscious standard which presupposes democracy to be government by the best in people. The naturalness of this higher concept was vividly reflected in the contributions for the Monitor's democracy edition and in letters on the subject.

Yet it is well to recognize that the ideal has not been by any means attained. Aristotle had a useful criterion for governments. He said any form was good if conducted for the general welfare, any form bad if controlled by private interest. Even a majority may have a private interest. A majority may attempt to vote itself a living. A majority can be as greedy, passionate and oppressive as any tyrant. It can—unless restrained by law and by a genuine appreciation of man's spiritual heritage and what the Declaration of Independence called "unalienable rights"—deny fundamental liberties to others. It can surrender them for itself, as under dictatorship.

Liberty, opportunity, self-government are the goals; democracy as a form is only an instrument. It is well that we assume democracy to mean good government by the people; it will be better when the instrument more nearly achieves the goal.

A WEIRD sound turned hundreds of Brooklyn-(N.Y.)-ites out of bed one night recently. It sounded like an airplane motor, a thunderstorm, or a roaring rollerskating rink, residents declared. No one has offered a conclusive explanation. Where was Orson Welles that night?

SCOTTISH folk in the village of Blarmachfoldach, in Inverness, still refuse to celebrate New Year's Day until January 12, clinging to the old Julian calendar. This would not be necessary in the United States where new calendars are procurable free of charge.

This Is What of It

MORE startling than the readiness with which a taxicab official, testifying before the Boston City Council, admitted giving free taxi passes to Senators was the offhand way he added, "What of it?" Most people know why laws had to be enacted forbidding railroads to give away free passes to outside interests. The things they know from sad experience about the way business groups have gained special privileges through favors thrust on legislators can only emphasize how dangerous to the public welfare is the casual attitude of those who ask, What of it?

Reunion in Rome

THE understanding of each other's point of view reached by Britain's Prime Minister and Italy's Premier appears to amount to an agreement to disagree. If this is the sole result of Mr. Chamberlain's visit to Signor Mussolini no one should be surprised. No new hope of appeasement, nor even a new cause for alarm, prompted the British journey to Rome. The meeting was an expected—virtually a required—sequel to Munich, where the two principals had previously met. Public opinion had been led to expect that such further steps would be taken as a matter of course.

But between Munich and the date set for the Chamberlain-Mussolini talks three important changes had occurred in Europe's political atmosphere. The calmer weather which the British Government thought would follow the drastic solution of the Sudeten problem was disturbed first by a storm of anti-Semitism that shocked world opinion, then by clamorous Italian demands on France, and thirdly by the announcement of German determination to increase the Reich's submarine fleet up to the maximum set in the Anglo-German naval agreement.

Extremism continued to direct the policy of both dictatorships at a time when moderation seemed more in order not only for the sake of increased neighborliness but even for the uses of hard-headed, practical politics. So, by the time the British trunks were packed, the Rome-Berlin partners had begun to overplay their hands. Public opinion throughout the democratic world had hardened to a degree which would have prevented further major concessions, even had Mr. Chamberlain been inclined to consider them.

But to postpone or cancel a meeting on which world attention had been centered would have made things look very much worse than they really are. It was better to go to Rome without power to satisfy Il Duce, as Mr. Chamberlain appears willingly to have done, than not to go at all. The meager results of the meeting will impress totalitarian leaders more than they will depress others. Neither side expected any more from it—but one side may not have expected even so much, namely, an unmistakable indication that the era of concession to force is approaching its end.

The Aaland Islands Again

AN EXAMPLE of international good manners is the agreement just reached between Finland and Sweden on defense of the Aaland Islands which lie halfway between them. These islands are inhabited by a Swedish-speaking population and until taken by Russia from Sweden in 1809 had always been Swedish. When Finland recovered its independence at the end of the World War, the Aalanders asked the League of Nations to return them to Sweden. This was denied and Sweden accepted the verdict. In pre-League days this issue would have been a typical cause for war.

The League, however, decreed that the islands should be forever neutral. The inhabitants were to be exempt from military service and be given local self-government. The League itself would see to it that no one trespassed. The convention was signed by practically all the European powers except Russia. Once before, at the end of the Crimean War, the islands had been neutralized and during the World War the ban had been lifted only temporarily.

This idyll did not last. As the League grew weaker and the respect for the post-war treaties dwindled, the situation of the islands grew more precarious. They were like a vacuum in the naval situation, an air hole in the steel frame which kept up the balance in the Baltic. In the event of war any power could land troops and guns, set up naval bases and air fields. All the neighboring countries would have been exposed.

But instead of taking independent action on the ground of national self-interest or any other standard excuse, Finland first approached Sweden. Together these nations have agreed that the southern islands may be fortified and that the natives should be trained to help defend themselves. Had war broken out last September the two countries were prepared to act together at once. Now there has been time for more deliberate action and all the signatory powers as well as the League will be formally consulted. What the great naval powers will do depends, of course, on their self-interest, but the chances are their consent was obtained in advance. The real problem is Russia and Germany.

"What Is Most Needed to Make a Better Democracy"

Requisites

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A better democracy requires these things of its citizens:

WORK. Working as hard for the success of humanitarian aims and the safeguarding of free institutions as the regimented totalitarians slave for their drivers.

FACING OF FACTS. Knowing the defects of system or of application so as to correct them, and knowing the good aspects so as to appreciate, strengthen and advertise them. Knowing where authoritarian systems threaten the rights or safety of any nation truly devoted to democracy, and knowing not only what must be done about it, but that it must be done full force and now.

DEVOTION. Willingness to suffer if need be for a good cause. Willingness to pay the price for the preservation and progress of right things. Being moved to go as far for love of good as dictator-driven people go for fear of evil.

SPIRITUAL UNDERSTANDING. Realization that final victory rests with the right, to be gained only by courageous adherence to and protection of good.

Ann Arbor, Mich. LEE DARE YOUNG

Two Basic Laws

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The enlightened, voluntary conformation of our national life to the democratic ideal.

Democrats must understand what democracy really is, and voluntarily defend it from anti-democratic expressions.

A democracy is the political embodiment of the two basic laws of life:

The law of equality—(Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself).

The law of integrity—(Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart).

Equality is the democratic gauge for all human inter-relations.

Integrity the gauge of men's fitness to govern themselves.

Slums, special interests, the underprivileged, conflict between capital and labor, an economic system based on personal gain, reveal confusion in our democratic thought. Inevitably standards have been trampled on. We are obsessed with personal gain. "Getting by" has become an accredited cover for character decay.

A democracy stands upon mass morality. Equality and integrity must be everywhere if that form of government is to improve and persist.

New Salem, Mass. GERTRUDE ALLEN

Like a Symphony Orchestra

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The members of an orchestra do not have equal ability, nor do they play the same instruments. But each maintains the ability to play some one of the instruments well. Before the conductor, the individual musician asks only for his own score and for the key note. The hours of practice are behind him. The conductor knows that each member of the orchestra can and will do his part, that none of them will think of attempting to dictate to immediate neighbors who are not playing the same notes. He does not have to suggest that kettle-drummers refrain from criticizing violinists. Nor does he expect, during the performance, to hear notes from a score other than the one before him. So he raises his baton, and music results. To some such co-operative conception must we come, as individuals, if we really want better democracy.

LANCASTER D. BURLING

Chapel Hill, N. C.

Quickened Sense of Justice

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

First in importance is an adequate conception of just what democracy is. The democratic principle means that the majority has the right to govern, and the minority the right to criticize and oppose the majority. Moreover, the liberty of the majority is limited by the right of the minority to dissent from the majority.

An informed citizenship is necessary to a democracy. A free press, a free pulpit, and a free forum, are fundamental in a democracy. In order to progress a democracy requires a quickened conscience as to social, racial, and economic justice.

A democracy cannot remain static. Recall Wendell Phillips' fine epigram: "If the Alps, piled in cold and silence, be the emblem of despotism, we joyfully take the ever-restless ocean for ours—only pure because never still."

EDGAR DEWITT JONES, D. D.

Detroit, Mich.

"Education Is the Answer"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A clearer understanding of what democracy is and how it is maintained is the great need. Education is the answer. Education can instill in present and future generations the love and understanding of freedom. There should be courses in democracy. Self-government, recognition of individual rights, loyalty to the highest interests of all, respect for law and obedience to authority, liberty and the vigilance which insures it—these should all be taught in the schools. Supplementing the education of the young, adult citizens should bring more democracy into practice in the organizations of business, commerce, manufacturing, and labor. To have more and safer democracy in government we must have more of it in business and private life. ROBERT S. VAN ATTA

Rochester, N. Y.

A Fitting Background

Affirmative Action—Not Words

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A better Democracy would be a self-ruled nation with high ideals accepting, as a Good Neighbor, its full responsibilities as a nation among nations, opposing by resolute and concerted action with others all harmful attempts of arbitrary power at home or abroad to destroy freedom and justice.

The Kellogg Pact was signed by the great democracies of the Old and New Worlds who collectively represent one-fourth of the world's population, yet the Pact has been violated many times without effective protest. The collective power of these democracies could have halted the violators but they failed to act together, and through that failure all nations have suffered.

The worth of democracies will be judged by their acts or failure to act in support of democratic and humane principles. Affirmative actions, not words, are essential for the survival of democracies and their ability to bring about peace and prosperity.

JOHN M. DAVIDSON

Belfast, Northern Ireland

Unity vs. Uniformity

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Unity within and among nations is the world's greatest political need. It is the need not only of democracy but of every other form of government. Lack of national unity causes waste, weakness and strife; lack of international unity makes for instability and the threat of civilization-destroying war.

Dictator states have sought uniformity rather than unity and have weakened themselves by destroying valuable individual creativeness in doing so. Democracies have failed to emphasize the value of harmonizing expressions of individual freedom with the general good. The constructive use of freedom within unifying limits stresses common moral ideas and patriotic associations. It minimizes disunifying forces such as factionalism and self-seeking at the expense of others or of the state.

The modern tools for forming public opinion, such as press, broadcasting, and the motion picture—if used constructively—can build national and international democratic unity.

Rochester, N. Y. HENRY NICHOLSON

Remedial Measures

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Democracy, the indispensable agent of moral and spiritual progress, can exist and improve only in so far as the people it serves think and live righteously.

The havoc caused by monopolies, interlocking directorates, fallacious business methods, high taxation, impracticable politicians, intemperance and ignorance is as wormwood undermining Democracy.

Remedial measures: Wise criminal code guard-rail legislation; protection of courts, individual independence, business and reasonable profits; glorification of disease and crime discontinued; general weal given first place, political expediency no place; one law for rich and poor alike; public improvements monetized by the issue of government currency, amount covering depreciation liquidated annually; education tending toward more spiritual ideals; less physics, more metaphysics.

The still small voice of truth is calling for action, moral courage, righteous living, purified motives, justice and mercy. The Kingdom of God (good) here and now is the better Democracy which but awaits the claimants.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER GUNN

Toronto, Can.

Dynamic Leadership

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

1. A wider acceptance of a higher ethical standing, based on spiritual enlightenment;

2. An alert, thinking, economically comfortable well-informed public; a public informed through a free, wholesome press, radio, etc.;

3. A quickened sense of public responsibility for the welfare of the state and of the individual; self-sacrifice of indulgences, etc., that impede the general good;

4. A government and laws based on the Golden Rule and backed by an enlightened public opinion;

5. A just economic system that insures mass distribution as well as mass production;

6. A reformed judiciary that will insure quick and equitable justice;

7. A greater sense of co-operation and co-ordination within the state in contradistinction to a house divided;

8. In short, enthusiasm based on love of and faith in democracy, and expressed in prompt, efficient and progressive action and reform, keeping abreast of the times and giving world-wide confident dynamic leadership.

DOUGLAS ROBERTS

Ottawa, Ont., Can.

As a Farmer Sees It

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Self-reliance is the root of democracy. It thrives in pioneer life where, in general, men operate their farms, shops or business according to their own ideas and mainly with their own labor. With this experience the American settlers were able to establish the world's greatest and most stable democracy.

But many of us are now employees, with an employee's sense of dependence. Capital seeks government subsidies. Farmers have benefit payments. The unemployed get doles. Habitual dependence is the root of dictatorship.

The cure for dependence is independence. We can support ourselves by our own labor with our own implements but not as the pioneers did, working alone, because modern enterprise requires big organization. Co-operation and public ownership are on the new frontiers. Homesteading them, without subsidies or the interference of politics is, as a farmer sees it, what is most needed to make a better democracy.

Eagle Creek, Ore. C. L. CHAMBERS

Popularization of the Rules

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Democracy will become more efficient by increasing the faith of the man in the street in it. Democratic rights and freedom are imbedded in our constitutional and legal systems of laws, which need to be popularized with the masses in an educational campaign. The first six amendments of our constitution, the Bill of Rights, should be as familiar to the man in the street as the rules of baseball. Trial by Jury is popularly known but other legal rights are the prerogative writs—Habeas Corpus, Certiori, Injunction, Mandamus and Prohibition, and many others. Articles on each of them, full of illustrations, should be published; so that the man in the street, as he reads the daily newspaper on court news and legal cases, will readily perceive how democracy protects his rights. Once he intelligently grasps that democracy establishes a reign and rule of law (that makes it impossible for any government official, politician, police, soldier, party, institution, or any organization to transgress or trespass on his individual freedom within the law), he will militantly defend and work in a common cause to make democracy more efficient.

HARRY A. WEBB

Hamilton, Ont., Can.

The Wide Horizon

Democracy as a Way of Living

By Dr. L. P. Jacks

DISPLACEMENT of lawmaking by kings and oligarchies in favor of lawmaking carried on by parliamentary majorities eventually reached a state that was a reversal of the original purpose of these majorities. The time soon came when governments, instead of priding themselves on the number of laws they had abolished, which would have been in keeping with the original aim of democracy, began to pride themselves on the number they had made. Thus it came to pass that democracy, born in hostility to the lawmaker, itself grew up into a more prolific lawmaker than any of its predecessors.

From being a way of life—the way of free co-operation—democracy was now changed into a system of government pure and simple, with lawmaking as its chief occupation. The psychological counterpart to this was the growth in the mind of the people of the habit which looks to the Government to achieve by the compulsion of law those improvements and benefits which the fathers of democracy would have left to their voluntary co-operation.

* * *

In some quarters it has been maintained that since parliamentary majorities are the freely elected and freely removable representatives of the people, compulsory legislation had, therefore, a voluntary origin in the people themselves. Herbert Spencer, in his book, "Man Versus the State," asserted that this might be true in theory but was false in fact, the political machinery of democracy being so manipulated by those who got control of it that what went in at one end as the will of the people came out at the other as something widely different.

What Spencer did not foresee was the rise of the fascist dictatorships as the necessary outcome of the path on which democracy had embarked—and the conversion of the State through fascist action into a war-machine, or fighting institution, with all the vices of socialistic machinery and none of its virtues.

Had Spencer's vision been able to pierce to our own time he would have seen that civilization—and not merely this country or that—is becoming more and more deeply subjugated to the demands of war-making machinery, which devours the substance of the nations and enslaves them to the maintenance of its fighting efficiency. Compulsory co-operation in maintaining the fighting efficiency of the war-machine is becoming, and in some countries has actually become, the order of the day for Western civilization.

What the dictators have done is not (as some say) to set up a system opposed to democracy as it now exists, but to take over the powers which democracy had already lodged in the hands of parliamentary majorities. Opposed to democracy as originally conceived, opposed to it as the way of free co-operation, totalitarianism certainly is, but not opposed to it in the form it has assumed under majority rule. The dictators have carried the regime of compulsory co-operation, established under majority rule, to its logical conclusion. They have completed the work of a democracy which has gone astray. By departing from its original base, embarking on a career of lawmaking and empowering majorities to make laws ad libitum, all tending in the direction of compulsory co-operation, democracy built the ground from which the dictators have jumped off.

* * *

Those who would make the world safe for democracy should be clear in their minds as to what they mean by the word—a way of living, or a form of government? Is the world to be made safe for (1) compulsory co-operation under majority rule or for (2) the way of free co-operation by voluntary consent? We shall find on reflection, and still more on trial, that to make the world safe for democracy, in the first sense, is impossible. Human nature, which is the nature of a free co-operator, will never tolerate compulsory co-operation for long. If the second is chosen, a new type of international policy must be set on foot, aiming not at putting restraints on the nations, nor at coercion of one kind or another, but at opening the way for their free co-operation on economic, intellectual and humanitarian lines, and in devising businesslike methods for bringing such co-operation into actual existence.

By positive and practical measures of this kind implementation can be given to the policy of "the good neighbor," which is better understood as an art than a policy—the Art of Living Together. This is the finest of all the Arts and the mission of democracy is to establish the practice of it between all the races, nations and kindreds of mankind.

Last of two articles

Incident

"This Government is mad," he said
and said it loud
At noonday,
in a busy street,
to quite a crowd
Who were by attitudes
amazed,
intent,
Curious,
amused,
and some indifferent.
And later, having said what he would say,
He climbed down,
picked up his box,
and went away.

JOHN RITCHEY.